

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
AGENCY**

[OFTS-62073; FRL-3557-5]

**Asbestos; Requirement to Submit  
Information to EPA**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection  
Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This Federal Register notice explains how, when, and where former and current manufacturers and processors of certain asbestos products are to submit information identifying their products to EPA.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** The information collection requirements contained in this notice have not been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and are not effective until OMB has approved them. EPA will publish a notice in the future establishing an effective date for the information collection requirements.

**ADDRESS:** Send all submissions, identified by the docket control number (OFTS-62073), in triplicate to:

ATLIS Federal Services Inc., ATTN:  
EPA/ALA Clearinghouse, 8011  
Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20852.

For information regarding submissions containing confidential business information, see unit II.B. of this notice.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**  
Michael M. Stahl, Director, TSCA  
Assistance Office (TS-799), Office of  
Toxic Substances, Environmental  
Protection Agency, Room EB-44, 401 M  
St. SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202)  
382-3790, TDD: (202) 554-0551.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Background**

On October 31, 1988, the President signed into law the Asbestos Information Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-577 (the Act), which requires manufacturers and processors of certain asbestos-containing materials to submit information to EPA within 90 days of enactment, that is, by January 29, 1989.

Section 3 of the Act requires EPA, within 30 days of enactment, to publish a notice in the Federal Register that explains how, when, and where the information specified in section 2 is to be submitted. Although EPA did not issue a notice with the time period specified in the Act, this notice now explains how, when, and where the information specified in section 2 is to be submitted.

Section 3 also requires EPA to receive and organize the information submitted and, within 180 days of enactment of the Act, to publish the information. EPA may not review the information for accuracy or analyze the information to determine whether it is reasonably necessary to identify or distinguish the particular asbestos or asbestos-containing material.

**II. Provisions**

**A. Reporting Requirements**

The information required by section 2 of the Act is to be submitted to the address specified in the ADDRESS section above. The information may be submitted prior to the effective date if the submitter chooses to do so. To facilitate EPA's organization of this information, the submission should also include a summary of the information required by section 2 of the Act. The information in the summary should be presented in the order listed below:

1. The name and address of the manufacturer or processor of the asbestos or asbestos-containing material and the name and address of any applicable corporate predecessor who manufactured or processed such material.

2. Years of manufacture of the asbestos or asbestos-containing material.

3. Types or classes of products.

4. To the extent available, other identifying characteristics reasonably necessary to identify or distinguish the asbestos or asbestos-containing material.

5. [Optional] Protocols for samples of the asbestos and asbestos-containing material.

**B. Conclusion**

Since section 2 of the Act specifically prohibits EPA from reviewing or analyzing the necessity or accuracy of the information submitted, the Agency is not attempting to interpret the scope of that section. This notice, therefore, is limited to notifying persons subject to reporting of the manner, place, and time of reporting.

**III. Other Regulatory Requirements**

**Paperwork Reduction Act**

The information collection requirement in this notice has been submitted for approval to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* This requirement is not effective until OMB approves it and a notice to that effect is published in the Federal Register.

The public reporting burden to prepare a summary of the information required by section 2 of the Act is estimated to average 1.5 hours. This estimate does not account for the burden involved in reporting the information required by section 2, because that requirement results directly from the Act itself. The paperwork burden imposed by EPA is limited to a request for a summary of the information required by section 2 and is reflected in the estimate above. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Chief, Information Policy Branch, PM-223, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC 20460; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503, marked "Attention: Desk Officer for EPA."

Dated April 6, 1989.

William K. Reilly,  
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 89-9216 Filed 4-17-89; 8:45 am]

Billing Code 6960-60-M

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
AGENCY****[OPTS-62073A; FRL-3626-6]****Asbestos; Requirement To Submit  
Information to EPA****AGENCY:** Environmental Protection  
Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** EPA published requirements for the submission of information under the Asbestos Information Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-577, in the Federal Register of April 18, 1989. These requirements did not become effective until the Agency's information collection requirements were approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This notice establishes an effective date for the information collection requirements contained in the Federal Register notice of April 18, 1989.

**DATES:** The effective date for the information collection requirements

contained in the Federal Register notice of April 18, 1989 is August 7, 1989. The deadline for former and current manufacturers and processors of certain asbestos products to submit information identifying their products to EPA is October 6, 1989.

**ADDRESSES:** Send all submissions, identified by the docket control number (OPTS-62073), in triplicate to: ATLIS Federal Services Inc., ATTN: EPA/AIA Clearinghouse, 6011 Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20852.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Michael M. Stahl, Director, TSCA Assistance Office (TS-799), Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Room EB-44, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 382-3790, TDD: (202) 554-0551.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In the Federal Register of April 18, 1989 (54 FR 15622), EPA published a notice which explained how, when, and where former and current manufacturers and

processors of certain asbestos products are to submit information identifying their products to EPA. The information collection requirements in the notice were mandated by the Asbestos Information Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-577.

The Federal Register notice of April 18, 1989, stated that the information collection requirements contained in the notice had not been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and would not be effective until OMB approved them. On May 25, 1989, OMB approved the information collection requirements. In light of OMB approval, this notice establishes an effective date for the information collection requirements in the DATES section above.

Dated: July 21, 1989.

Victor J. Kimm,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Pesticides  
and Toxic Substances.

[FR Doc. 89-18384 Filed 8-4-89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

# **federal register**

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**Tuesday**  
**February 13, 1990**

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**Part V**

## **Environmental Protection Agency**

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**Asbestos; Publication of Identifying  
Information; Notice**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

(OPTS-62085; FRL-3667-9)

**Asbestos; Publication of Identifying Information****AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice provides summaries of the information submitted to EPA by manufacturers and processors of certain asbestos products in accordance with the Asbestos Information Act of 1988 (the Act). It also explains how individuals may obtain more or all of the information submitted to EPA.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Michael M. Stahl, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (TS-799), Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-545, 401 M St., SW, Washington, DC 20460, (202) 554-1404, TDD: (202) 554-0551.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****I. Background**

On October 31, 1988, the President signed into law the Asbestos Information Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-577 (the Act), which requires former and current manufacturers and processors of certain asbestos products to submit information identifying their products to EPA and requires EPA to organize and publish the submitted information. EPA issued a notice in the *Federal Register* of April 18, 1989 (54 FR 15622), which explained how and where these manufacturers and processors were to submit the information required by the Act. On August 7, 1989, EPA issued a notice in the *Federal Register* (54 FR 32430) which established a deadline of October 8, 1989, for these manufacturers and processors to submit to EPA the information required by the Act. On September 20, 1989, EPA issued a notice in the *Federal Register* (54 FR 38736) which informed submitters of information under the Act that EPA will not accept claims of business confidentiality.

**II. Summaries of Information Submitted to EPA**

Most of the manufacturers which submitted information to EPA provided a summary of the required information in the order that the Agency requested in Unit II of the April 18, 1989 *Federal Register* notice. EPA requested summaries from the manufacturers, because the Agency anticipated that the

total amount of information submitted would be too voluminous to publish easily. That has proven to be the case. Therefore, EPA has decided to publish in this *Federal Register* notice only summaries of the information submitted. Instructions on how to obtain any or all additional information submitted to EPA are available in Unit III of this notice.

In some cases, EPA has reorganized the submitted information into a uniform summary format for inclusion in this *Federal Register* notice. However, the substance of the information submitted to EPA has not been altered.

Summaries of the information submitted to EPA before November 17, 1989 are included below in alphabetical order by name of manufacturer:

**1. The Amtico Division of American Biltrite Inc.**

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* The Amtico Division of American Biltrite Inc., 3131 Princeton Pike, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648. Prior to American Biltrite's purchase of the assets for producing vinyl asbestos tile and asphalt tile in Hamilton Township, NJ from Bonafide Mills Inc. on January 1, 1961, Bonafide Mills manufactured vinyl asbestos tile, asphalt tile (containing asbestos), and sheet vinyl flooring utilizing an "asbestos felt backing" at this same location. American Biltrite Inc. has no records regarding dates or patterns of vinyl asbestos tile manufactured by Bonafide Mills prior to American Biltrite's purchase on January 1, 1961. Prior to American Biltrite's purchase of the assets for producing sheet vinyl flooring in Norwood, MA from New London Mills in 1974, New London Mills manufactured sheet vinyl flooring utilizing an "asbestos felt backing" at this same location. American Biltrite has no records regarding dates or patterns of sheet vinyl flooring produced by New London Mills prior to American Biltrite's purchase in 1974.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1961 through 1980.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Vinyl asbestos floor tile, asphalt tile (containing asbestos), and sheet vinyl flooring (utilizing an asbestos felt backing).

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Vinyl asbestos floor tile (produced January 1, 1961 through early December 1985) was available in a variety of colors, patterns, and surface textures. Many of the same colors, patterns, and surface textures produced prior to December 1985, which contained asbestos, have subsequently been produced in the non-asbestos tile construction after December 1985 and

have the same visual appearance as the former asbestos-containing tile.

Asphalt tile containing asbestos (produced January 1, 1961 through 1970) was also marketed as plastic asphalt floor tile. It was available in a variety of colors, patterns, and surface textures, including: travertine, dot, cork, and marbled.

Sheet vinyl flooring (produced January 1, 1962 to 1968, and 1974 through 1980) utilized an "asbestos felt backing" (flooring felt containing asbestos) bonded to the under side of the vinyl sheet flooring. It was available in a variety of colors, patterns, and surface textures; among the styles were: Casa Royale, Sun Court, Sunfire, Serenata, Natural State, Forum, Chatam Square, Royal Clan, Suntide, Contessa, and Kings Inn.

(e) *Additional information.* Additional information is available.

**2. Armstrong World Industries, Inc.**

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Armstrong World Industries, Inc., formerly known as Armstrong Cork Company, P.O. Box 3001, Liberty and Charlotte Streets, Lancaster, PA 17604. Predecessors: Forms + Surfaces, Inc., Box 5215, Santa Barbara, CA 93150; and The W. W. Henry Company, 5608 Soto Street, Huntington Park, CA 90255.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1909 through April 1987.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Thermal system insulation material, fire-resistant vapor barrier and adhesive for cork, resilient floor tile, lining felt and backing for sheet vinyl, asphalt "cutback" floor tile adhesive, acoustic cement, and decorative wall treatment.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Nonpareil High Pressure Covering, Block, and Cement (produced 1909 to 1932 by Armstrong) were high temperature thermal system insulations for pipe covering and block and cement. These products were last offered more than 50 years ago. The only formula information available to Armstrong is that which is taken from the United States Patent Office documents.

LT Cork Covering (produced with asbestos 1956 to 1959 by Armstrong) was a low temperature thermal system cork insulation. It was a wrap-around insulation consisting of wedge-shaped cork segments cemented to a laminate consisting of aluminum foil and asbestos paper. It is unique in its appearance and can be easily distinguished visually by its physical structure.

Armaspray (produced 1966 to 1968 by Armstrong) was a spray-on thermal system insulation.



CC Navy Sealer (LT Sealer) (produced approximately 1942 to 1962 by Armstrong) was a fire-resistant vapor barrier and adhesive for cork. CC Navy Sealer was light tan in color and had a trowel and brush consistency; LT Sealer was white and had a trowel and brush consistency.

Vinyl Composition Tile (produced with asbestos 1954 to June 1981 in a commercial grade and 1954 to 1982 in a residential grade by Armstrong) was a resilient floor tile made of non-friable material. Visual identification may be possible using designated pattern book volumes.

Rubber Tile (produced with asbestos 1955 to 1966 by Armstrong) was a resilient floor tile made of non-friable material. Visual identification may be possible using designated pattern book volumes.

Asphalt Tile (produced 1931 to 1972 by Armstrong) was a resilient floor tile made of non-friable material. Visual identification may be possible using designated pattern book volumes.

Hydrocord (produced 1955 to 1983 by Armstrong) was a lining felt and backing for sheet vinyl made of non-friable material.

S-89 (produced with asbestos 1965 to January 1983 by Armstrong) was an asphalt "cutback" floor tile adhesive. It was non-friable, black in color, and had a dried consistency of a heavy-bodied tar.

S-90 (produced with asbestos 1934 to January 1983 by Armstrong) was an asphalt "cutback" floor tile adhesive. It was non-friable, black in color, and had a dried consistency of a heavy-bodied tar.

Acoustic Cement, also known as 314 Acoustic Cement, (produced as an asbestos-containing material 1945 to 1953 by Armstrong) was an adhesive for acoustical tile installation. It was used for chemical bonding of the acoustic ceiling tiles to a structural member.

"Bonded Bronze" Panels (produced 1970 to 1971 by Forms + Surfaces) used a commercially available asbestos cement board as a backing material and had an end use as decorative wall treatment. Forms + Surfaces was not the manufacturer of the asbestos cement board and, therefore, the type and percentage of asbestos and other formula information is unknown.

#232 Asphalt Cutback Adhesive (produced with asbestos November 1965 to April 1987 by The W. W. Henry Company) was a floor tile adhesive. It was a non-friable asphalt cutback adhesive, black in color with a dried consistency of a heavy-bodied tar. Formula information for #232 Asphalt Cutback Adhesive is as follows: 63%

asphalt by weight, 5% chrysotile asbestos, and 32% solvent.

(e) *Additional information.* Additional information is available.

### 3. The BFGoodrich Company

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* The BFGoodrich Company, 3925 Embassy Parkway, Akron, OH 44313.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* Approximately 1945 through 1963.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Floor tile.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Self-explanatory by class description.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

### 4. The Celotex Corporation

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* The Celotex Corporation, P.O. Box 31602, Tampa, FL 33631-3062. Predecessors: Panacore Corporation, Briggs Manufacturing Corporation, Philip Carey Corporation, Smith & Kanzler Company, Glen Alden Corporation, and Philip Carey Manufacturing Company.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1906 through 1984.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Surfacing material, thermal system insulation (pipe coverings and block, cements, accessory products), and miscellaneous materials (boards, other).

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Spraycraft surfacing material (produced 1969 to 1971) was 35% asbestos, 60% mineral wool, 2.5% white cement, 2.5% clay.

The following were pipe covering and block products:

85% Magnesia (produced 1906 to 1961) was 85% magnesia, 11 to 15% asbestos (filter molded);

Super Light 85% Magnesia (produced 1951 to 1958) contained normal carbonate magnesium, 15% asbestos (precision molded);

Alltemp (produced 1954 to 1958) was 60% perlite, 20% magnesia plastic, 10% bentonite clay, 10 to 12% asbestos;

Careytemp (produced 1958 to 1969, asbestos removed 1969) was 90% perlite, 6 to 7% asbestos and binders;

Paper Pipe Products (produced 1906 to the early 1970's) contained approximately 60% asbestos, 25% organic fiber, 15% silicate. Product names: Aircel, Careycel, Carocel, Defendex, Excel, Glosscell, Multi-Ply.

Asbestos Sponge contained 60% asbestos, 2 to 3% asbestos sponge, organic felt, and silicate.

Fyrex contained 60+ % asbestos, organic material, and silicate.

Other Pipe Coverings (produced 1906 to February 1967): Tempcheck—20%

magnesium plastic, 60% diatomaceous earth, 20% asbestos; Hi-temp #19—80% diatomaceous earth, 20% asbestos; Hi-temp #12 and #15—60% diatomaceous earth, 20% magnesia plastic, 20% asbestos; Careytemp Aluminum Jacketed and Traced Pipe Insulation—Careytemp with aluminum or stainless steel jacket; Careytemp 2000—93.6% diatomaceous earth, 6.4% asbestos; Dual Careytemp—2% bentonite clay, 17% starch, 19% phenolic resin, 10% asbestos; 62% perlite.

The following were cement products:

707 Cement (produced 1906 to 1960) contained 43% asbestos, 57% ground gypsum;

Super 606 Cement (produced 1906 to 1960) contained 20% bentonite, 10% kaolin clay, 10% asbestos, 60% mineral wool;

100 Cement (produced 1906 to 1967) contained 55% asbestos, 50% gypsum;

303 Cement (produced 1906 to 1967) contained 55% asbestos, 35% gypsum, 10% kaolin clay;

Careytemp Finishing Cement (produced 1966 to 1968) contained cement, bentonite clay, perlite, 22% asbestos, limestone, silica, wetting agent;

MW-0 Cement (produced 1950 to 1952) contained 70% mineral wool, 10% asbestos, 20% bentonite clay;

MW-0 Cement (produced 1940 to 1967) contained 90% mineral wool, 10% asbestos;

LF-0 Asbestos Cement (exact date manufacture began is unknown; manufactured up to 1967) contained 60 to 70% asbestos, kaolin clay, hardeners;

Vitricel Cement (#10 and #19) (produced 1940 to 1967) contained 15 to 25% asbestos, 50% cement/slate flour;

A-01 Cement (produced 1906 to 1967) contained 100% asbestos;

7M-0 Asbestos Shorts Cement (produced 1950 to 1977, brokered) contained 100% asbestos.

The following are accessory products:

45-pound Asbestos Waterproof Jacket (produced 1906 to 1982) contained 85% asbestos, asphalt, organic paper fillers;

Asbestos Rope and Wick (produced 1925 to 1945) contained 85% asbestos, 15% cotton fiber;

Asbestos Papers and Roll Boards (produced 1906 to February 1982) contained 60 to 80% asbestos, organic fiber, silicate;

Asbestos Tank Jackets (produced 1906 to 1945) contained 60% asbestos, 25% organic fiber, 15% silicate;

Thermalite (produced 1906 to 1937) contained 85% asbestos, 15% sodium silicate;

Firefoil Board and Panel (produced 1940 to 1960) contained 60% asbestos, 25% organic fiber, 15% silicate;

Vitricel Asbestos Sheets (produced 1941 to 1960) contained 60% asbestos, organic fiber, silicate, waterproofing solution;

Thermotex-B (produced 1906 to 1984) contained 14% asbestos, asphalt and mineral stabilizer;

228 Fibrated Emulsion (manufacture began 1906, exact date manufacture stopped is unknown) contained bentonite clay, asphalt, 3.6% asbestos;

Insulation Seal (produced 1930 to 1984) contained 20% asbestos, asphalt cutback, naphtha, mineral spirits;

Fire Resistant Insul Seal (years of production unknown) contained 20% asbestos, asphalt and chlorinated solvent;

Fibrous Adhesive (1906 to 1984) contained 85% sodium silicate, 15% asbestos;

BTU Cement (produced 1930 to 1965) contained 25 to 30% asbestos, asphalt cutback;

Careytemp Adhesive (produced 1961 to 1968) contained 80% silicate, 15% asbestos, 4.8% diatomaceous earth, 2% wetting agent.

The following are miscellaneous materials:

Thermo-bord (produced 1925 to 1969) contained non-asbestos insul covered with A-C sheets (20% asbestos);

Industrial A-C Boards (produced 1925 to 1970) contained 78% cement, 22% asbestos;

Cemesto Board (produced 1930's to early 1960's) was similar to Thermo-bord;

Marine Panel (produced 1941 to 1950) contained Aircel and asbestos cement (60% asbestos);

Millboards (produced 1906 to February 1982) had various formulations: 65 to 97% asbestos and cement, clay, or starch;

Careyduct (produced 1940 to 1955) contained 60 to 85% asbestos, 15 to 40% starch;

Carey Asphalt Floor Tiles (produced 1930's to 1975) contained 40% asbestos, 60% asphalt and sand;

Careyduct Adhesive (produced 1940 to 1955) contained 15% asbestos, 85% sodium silicate;

Ceiling Tiles (produced 1960 to 1975) contained 1.5 to 3% asbestos, 70 to 72% mineral wool, 18% clay, 7% starch, and 1 to 2% wax.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

#### 5. Congoleum Corporation

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Congoleum Corporation, P.O. Box 3127, Trenton, NJ 08619.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1947 through 1983.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Counter tops, asphalt tile, vinyl asbestos tile, 6 foot sheet flooring, sheet flooring with asbestos felt.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Counter tops (produced 1952 to 1960) were available in a variety of patterns and styles, including: Vinyl Top, Nairon Top, Viscount, and Marble.

Asphalt Tile (produced 1952 to 1971) was available in a variety of patterns and styles, including: Gala, Corkette, Tweed Texture, Featherveining, and Sequin.

Vinyl Asbestos Tile (produced 1959 to 1975) was available in a variety of patterns and styles, including: Thru Style, Grandview, Corinthian, Selected Color Series, Cameo, Samara, Fontenay, Shelburne, Regalwood, Sunburst, Bedford Slate, Canyon Stone, English Brick, Park Ridge, Sonoma, Caribbean, Catalina, Woodgrain, Cimarron, Parthenon, Capella, Orion, El Camino, Feathervein, Brushwood, Sparklewood, Gala, Vinylstone, Romanaire, Rondelle, Dominique, Woodgrain, Travertine, Ranch Tile, Corsicana, Corinthian, Dominique, Carillon, Manorwood, Aztec, San Paulo, Libra, Capella, Venus, Orion, Fontenay, Ventura, and Shelburne.

Tile (produced 1952 to 1962) was available in a variety of patterns and styles, including: Standard, Venetian, Designer, Bermuda Hues, Tiffany Vinyl Tile, Translucent Vinyl Tile, Vinyl Dynasty Tiles and Tile Inserts, Berylstone, Sequin, Venetian, and Marble.

Asbestos Sheet Flooring (produced 1974 to 1977; 1981 to 1983) was available in a variety of patterns and styles, including: Ultraflor, Ultraflor Majestic, Ultraflor Regal, Reflection, Fashionflor, Prestige, Dynasty, Pavillion, Spring, Highlight, Cushionflor Supreme, Villager, Pacemaker, Profile, and Flor-Ever.

6 Foot Sheet Flooring (produced 1952 to 1954) was available in a variety of patterns and styles, including: Vinylflor, Berylstone, Marble, and Picnic.

Sheet Flooring with Asbestos Felt (produced 1965 to 1980) was available in a variety of patterns and styles, including: Pebble, Brick, Colony Square, Georgian Marble, Persian Tile, Casa Grande, Town & Country, Williamsburg Brick, The Rembrandt, The Stuart, The Degas, The Goya, Caliente, Hampstead Brick, Royal Court, Westbury, Fairmont, Topaz, La Mesa, Colonnade, Majesty, Espana, Pennhurst, Camelot, Italian Terrazzo, and Willowbrook.

(e) *Additional information.* Additional information is available.

#### 6. Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc.

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc., 580 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202. Corporate Predecessors: The Eagle-Picher Company, The Eagle-Picher Lead Company.

(b) *Years of production.* 1930 through 1971.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Insulating cement, insulating and finishing cement.

(d) *Identifying characteristics.* Super "66" asbestos-containing insulating cement, formerly called Eagle "66," was manufactured from 1930 to August 1971. Super "66" was an insulating cement which dried to a grayish-white color with dark mineral wool fiber nodules of generally uniform size ( $\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $\frac{1}{2}$ "), evenly dispersed through the binder, and compressible and resilient when pressed between the fingers. Super "66" was formulated as follows: 42 to 67% granulated mineral wool (dark) fiber nodules by weight; 22 to 33% (1931 to 1963) and 44 to 52% (1963 to 1971) bentonite clay by weight; 8 to 10% (1931 to 1963) and 3 to 4% (1964 to 1971) chrysotile asbestos fibers by weight; less than 5% other ingredients by weight.

One-Cote Insulating and Finishing Cement was manufactured from 1960 to August 1971. One-Cote was a hydraulic setting insulating and finishing cement which dried to a smooth, white to off-white, hard finish with high compressive strength and abrasion resistance. It contained dark mineral wool fiber nodules of generally uniform size ( $\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $\frac{3}{8}$ "), evenly disbursed through the binder, and compressible and resilient when pressed between the fingers. One-Cote was formulated as follows: 19 to 31% granulated mineral wool (dark) fiber nodules by weight; 27 to 33% portland cement by weight; 5 to 18% (1960 to 1966) and 23 to 35% (1967 to 1971) bentonite clay by weight; 24 to 30% (1960 to 1966) and 7 to 14% (1967 to 1971) diatomaceous earth by weight; 5 to 6% (April 1960 to 1967) and 2 to 5% (1968 to August 1971) chrysotile asbestos fibers by weight (product did not contain asbestos prior to April 1960 or after August 1971); less than 4% other ingredients by weight.

Eagle-Picher has developed an extensive set of analytical procedures and testing protocols specifically designed for precise identification of distinguishing characteristics of Eagle-Picher's Super "66" and One-Cote in the laboratory setting. For further information and assistance in performing the analytical procedures

contact James A. Ralston at the address provided above in 6(a).

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

#### 7. Fibreboard Corporation

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Fibreboard Corporation, 1000 Burnett, Galaxy Office Park, Concord, CA 94520. Formerly Fibreboard Paper Products and Pabco Corporation.

(b) *Years of production.* 1920 to 1971.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Block, pipe-covering, and cement thermal insulation, thermal insulating cement, floor covering, cement products, roof paint, floor-coating asphalt saturated felts or roll roofings with asbestos-containing base sheets, caulking compounds, plastic cements, gypsum board, taping and finishing compounds, insulating tape, and gaskets and packings.

(d) *Identifying characteristics.* Prasco, a block, pipe-covering, and cement thermal insulation manufactured from about 1928 to 1957, contained 85% diatomaceous earth and binders and about 15% asbestos (color: yellow or red).

85% magnesia block, pipe-covering, and cement thermal insulation manufactured from about 1928 to 1966, contained about 85% or more basic magnesium carbonate and 15% or less asbestos (color: white).

Caltemp (or Caltherm), a block, pipe-covering, and cement thermal insulation manufactured from about 1952 to 1966, contained about 88% calcium silicate and about 12% asbestos (color: pink until mid-1960's, then white or gray).

Supercaltemp, a block, pipe-covering, and cement thermal insulation manufactured from the late 1960's until 1971, contained calcium silicate and other non-asbestos material increasing from about 88% to 96½%, and asbestos material decreasing from about 12% to 3½% (color: white or gray).

FI thermal insulating cement, manufactured from about 1963 to 1966, contained about 95% calcium silicate and binders and about 5% asbestos (color: pink until mid-1960's, then white or gray).

No. 127 thermal insulating cement, manufactured from about 1966 to 1971, contained about 95% calcium silicate and binders and about 5% asbestos (color: white or gray).

Aircell or asbestos paper insulation, manufactured prior to 1948, was composed of asbestos paper and sodium silicate (color: grayish).

Kaylo, LK Insulation, and Pyrocal, block and pipe-covering thermal insulation, under rebrand agreements

and specifications for Owens-Corning Fiberglas, Armstrong Contracting and Supply, and PPG Industries, respectively, were manufactured 1960 to 1971, 1964 to 1971, and 1968 to 1971.

Pabco Floron floor covering, manufactured from about 1952 to 1954, contained about 15% asbestos.

Colorok, Stormlap, Pabflex, and Stonite asbestos-cement products, manufactured from about 1948 to 1963, contained portland cement and about 15–20% asbestos.

Alumishield roof paint, manufactured from about 1946 to 1968, and Gripdeck floor-coating, manufactured from about 1942 to 1968, contained paint vehicles, pigments, and about 5 to 10% asbestos.

Asphalt-saturated felts or roll roofings, manufactured sporadically from 1920 to 1968 at various locations, may have had asbestos-containing base sheets.

Caulking compounds, plastic cements, and roof coatings manufactured until 1968 may have contained about 5 to 10% asbestos.

Flamecurb gypsum board, manufactured from about 1951 to 1960, contained a small percentage of asbestos.

Gypsum board and lath, manufactured for a few months in 1954, contained 0.2 to 0.3% asbestos.

Taping and finishing compounds, manufactured from about 1951 to 1960, contained about 5 to 10% asbestos.

Insulating tape manufactured in the 1940's may have contained some asbestos.

Gaskets, packings, and a product called Asbestofelt manufactured by a predecessor prior to 1948 may have contained some asbestos, and said predecessor may have sold some asbestos-cement roofing, siding, refractories, textiles, paper, millboard, or other materials manufactured by others which may have contained some asbestos.

(e) *Additional information.* Additional information is available.

#### 8. The Flintkote Company

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* The Flintkote Company, 100 The Embarcadero, Third Floor, San Francisco, CA 94105.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1945 through 1982.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Vinyl asbestos floor tile, floor tile cements.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Vinyl Asbestos Floor Tile (produced 1945 to November 1980) was manufactured and sold in hundreds of patterns and color combinations. The amount of chrysotile fiber contained in the product varied, but generally ranged

from 5 to 25%. No physical or chemical testing protocol is known for Flintkote floor tile, however, it can be identified through visual inspection by persons knowledgeable in the trade.

GF-8/R-14-C Floor Tile Cements (produced 1945 to approximately 1982) contained chrysotile. The amount of chrysotile fibers contained in these products ranged from approximately 5 to 11%. No physical or chemical testing protocol is known for Flintkote floor tile cements.

#### 9. GAF Building Materials

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* GAF Building Materials Corporation, 1361 Alps Road, Wayne, NJ 07470. Predecessor: The Ruberoid Company.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1928 through 1981.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Pipe covering, asbestos paper and millboard products, and insulating cements.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Calsilite (produced from approximately 1944 to June 1947 for the U.S. Navy; from July 10, 1947 to March 7, 1949 by Ruberoid on an experimental basis; from March 7, 1949 to 1967 by Ruberoid on a commercial basis; in 1967 by Aniline & Film Corporation on a commercial basis; and from 1968 to October 1971 by GAF Corporation on a commercial basis) was a pipe covering and block insulation. Calsilite was a lightweight, hard, calcium silicate insulation designed to withstand temperatures up to 1250 °F. Calsilite pipe covering was manufactured in 3 foot lengths and in varying thicknesses. It was available in half-sectional pieces, and, at various times, in three-segmental and regular segmental shapes, for assembly around a pipe in single or double layers. Pipe covering normally was provided with standard weight cotton or canvas jackets applied with silicate of soda. No "T's," elbows or joints were produced. Flat Calsilite blocks were manufactured, at various times, in 18" or 36" lengths, in widths from 3" to 36", and in thicknesses up to 4". Six-inch wide curved segmental blocks, capable of contouring more easily for insulation of large pipes and circular vessels, also were available. Calsilite was manufactured by a "pan-molding" method until 1964 when Ruberoid began using a "filter-press" method or process. Pan-molded Calsilite was grayish-white and relatively smooth, with some small holes. Calsilite filter press was grayish-white with screen marks on the outer surfaces. Calsilite-Hi, developed in or around 1960, could withstand temperatures up to 1,800 °F. In the mid-

to-late 1960's, Ruberoid developed Calsilite SS, an "inhibited" product designed specifically to prevent stress corrosion and cracking of stainless steel piping. In addition to formula changes made in connection with product development, the Calsilite formula was adjusted often in order to compensate for changes in the quality and availability of raw materials.

Asbestos Paper and Millboard Products (produced by Ruberoid from 1928 to 1967, by General Aniline & Film Corporation in 1967, and by GAF Corporation from 1968 to 1981). Asbestos paper was designed to be used alone or in the manufacture of other products. It was manufactured in various thicknesses, according to customer specifications. Asbestos paper had a temperature limit of 250 °F. Its primary constituent was chrysotile asbestos, generally a mixture of grades 5 to 7. Other constituents included sulphite pulp, diatomaceous earth, and starch, although in the early years of manufacture this product may have consisted only of chrysotile and starch (which was sometimes in the form of tapioca).

Rollboard was an asbestos paper product, consisting of plies of asbestos paper bonded together without glue to create thicknesses varying from 1/16" to 1/8". Rollboard had a temperature limit of 250 °F.

Millboard was a stiffer product than asbestos paper or rollboard and was manufactured in sheets of varying thicknesses according to customer specifications. Millboard consisted generally of chrysotile asbestos, (usually grades 5D, 5R, and 6D), sulphite pulp and often other constituents, bonded with portland cement and/or starch. In later years, at least as early as 1974, latex was added as a binder.

Corrugated asbestos paper was designed to be used alone or in the manufacture of other products. It was made in three types: 1/4" thickness per ply (4 plies per inch); 1/8" thickness per ply (6 plies per inch); and 1/16" thickness per ply (8 plies per inch). It was manufactured by adhering 36" to 37 1/2" wide flat sheets of asbestos paper (usually 6 lb. paper) with silicate of soda to sheets of the same paper which had been corrugated using characteristic "Roman Arch" shaped corrugations, 26 to 28 to the inch. Its constituents were those of the asbestos paper from which it was constructed. Corrugated asbestos paper was sold in 250 and 500 square foot rolls.

Air Cell was a corrugated asbestos paper product manufactured from 1928 to approximately 1958. It was constructed of layers to the thickness

specified by the customer of 36 or 37 1/2" wide flat asbestos paper which was adhered to corrugated asbestos paper with silicate of soda. The corrugations of this product had a characteristic "Roman Arch" shape. As of 1938, the corrugated paper component had 28 corrugations per lineal foot. Each ply was 1/4" thick and air cell came in three standard thicknesses—2-ply, 3-ply, and 4-ply. Air cell pipe covering, sheets and blocks were sold. Often a canvas, cloth, or pyroxiline jacket was applied to the outer surface of air cell pipe covering with an adhesive, usually a starch or cereal paste. 2 1/2 brass lacquered bands were provided for each canvas-jacketed section of air cell pipe covering to hold it to the pipe. With the pyroxiline jacket, three 1" wide black japan bands were supplied with each section. Air cell had a temperature limit of 250° to 350 °F. Prior to 1935, air cell may have been sold only under the name "Celasbestos," which was available in 5, 6, 7, and 8-ply versions and well as 1-4 ply versions.

Watocell was a corrugated asbestos paper product manufactured as Watocel from 1928 to 1934, as Supercell from 1935 to 1942, and as Watocell from 1942 to 1960. In 8-ply per inch Watocell, the corrugations were 1/16" thick; in 6-ply, the corrugations measure about 1/8" thickness. Watocell was sold in rolls, sheets, and blocks. Watocell's temperature limit was 250 °F.

Imperial insulation was manufactured from at least 1936 to approximately 1960. It had a temperature limit of 500° to 700 °F. Imperial paper consisted of two plies of flat asbestos paper which were passed through an indenting roll resulting in a waffle-like appearance with closely spaced square indentations.

Imperial pipe covering was wound on a mandrel to achieve the desired thickness and canvas-covered. In early years of production, layers of Imperial may have been stapled together or stitched with strands of wire rather than wound on a mandrel. Imperial sheets and blocks were made of layers of Imperial paper glued to the desired thickness with a fireproof glue, such as silicate of soda. This product was sold with a canvas, asphalted felt, or pyroxylin jacket.

Aristo Insulation was listed for sale in and around 1940, but the years of manufacture of Aristo Insulation are unknown. It was a corrugated asbestos paper product with carefully measured indentations and 23 to 25 laminations per inch of thickness. Its temperature limit was 700° to 750 °F. The asbestos paper used in this product was treated with a surface treatment, possibly Bennett size. This product was sold in a standard thickness of one inch, but often

was used in thicknesses up to and exceeding three inches. Standard canvas and waterproof jackets were available for this product.

Sponge felt was manufactured from 1936 to approximately 1960. It consisted of asbestos sponge paper made by imbedding small pieces of sponge into asbestos paper. Its temperature limit was 750 °F. It was sold in 36" wide rolls, sheets, and blocks which were produced in the same manner as Imperial products.

Woolfelt, a wool or rag felt insulation manufactured from 1928 to approximately 1959, did not contain asbestos, but was sometimes sold with an asbestos paper liner or backing paper. Tar-lined woolfelt was sold with a tar paper liner which did not contain asbestos. Twin-purpose woolfelt was sold with a liner of asphalt coated asbestos paper.

Anti-Sweat Pipe Covering was manufactured until approximately 1958, and intended exclusively for residential use on cold water pipes. At least as early as 1936 this product was composed of an inner layer of asphalt-saturated asbestos paper followed by a 1/2" layer of woolfelt, two layers of asphalt-saturated asbestos paper, another 1/2" layer of woolfelt, and two final layers of asphalt-saturated asbestos paper. The outermost layer had a flap extending at least 3 inches beyond the longitudinal joint. GAF does not know whether a jacket was ever provided with this product. This product was sold in 36" wide rolls and had a temperature limit of 50 °F.

Frost-Proof Pipe Covering was apparently constructed of a layer of felt made from cattle, goat, or other animal hair with layers of asphalt-saturated asbestos paper and a layer of woolfelt. Its years of manufacture, appearance, and temperature limit are unknown to GAF.

Range Boiler Jacket consisted of a series of plies of corrugated asbestos paper built up to the required thickness on mandrels that were the same size as the range boilers the product was designed to fit. The corrugated paper used was a coarse variety with 4 plies per inch of thickness. These jackets were furnished in two sections—upper half and lower half. Five extra-wide bands were provided to attach the jacket to the range boiler. The outside surface was painted or covered with canvas. GAF does not know the years of manufacture of this product.

115 Insulation Cement was a chrysotile asbestos product which, in some instances, was produced at Ruberoid/GAF's Vermont facility and in

other instances was purchased from various other asbestos suppliers and resold. Some of the product purchased from other suppliers may have been milled again at Ruberoid/GAF's Vermont facility prior to resale. Asbestos insulation cements produced at GAF's Vermont facility could generally be distinguished from asbestos insulation cements produced by other manufacturers inasmuch as the Vermont product was a slip chrysotile asbestos rather than a cross vein asbestos and was generally of a lower grade and contained a greater percentage of impurities, such as dirt and rock particles. It is believed that this product was sold from at least as early as 1937 to 1975. It is believed that the "115" designation was employed from approximately 1950 to 1975 and the designation "Grade B" was also employed in years prior to 1950. The basic ingredients of this cement product were: chrysotile determined to pass the 0-0-1-15 Quebec test, and impurities (dirt, rock, earth). The particular formulas utilized by entities which purchased this product for construction are not known by GAF, but this product was normally mixed with portland cement, water, and/or other substances.

214 Insulation Cement was also a chrysotile asbestos product which, in some instances, was produced at GAF's Vermont facility and in other instances was purchased from various other asbestos suppliers and resold. Some of the product purchased from other suppliers may have been milled again at Ruberoid/GAF's Vermont facility prior to resale. Ruberoid/GAF's Vermont product was a lower grade cement which contained a greater percentage of impurities, such as dirt and rock particles, making it lightly mottled and giving it an overall darker appearance. It is believed that this product was sold from at least as early as 1937 to 1975. It is believed that the "214" designation was employed from approximately 1950 to 1975 and the designation "Grade BB" was also employed in years prior to 1950. The basic ingredients of this cement product were: chrysotile determined to pass the 0-0-2-14 Quebec test, and impurities (dirt, rock, earth). The particular formulas utilized by entities which purchased this product for construction are not known by GAF, but this product was normally mixed with portland cement, water and/or other substances.

Calsilite Insulation Cement was a combination of chrysotile asbestos fiber, ground Calsilite pipe covering or block, and portland and other cements. It is believed that this product was made

with Vermont-produced asbestos and thus contained certain impurities, such as rock, dirt and earth particles. This product was never widely or frequently sold. To the extent that such sales took place, they ceased completely in or around 1960.

Grade AA Insulating Cement was manufactured by Ruberoid using a high grade of pure asbestos fiber together with suitable binding materials that had low conductivity. It was designed to yield a hard, durable surface. Its temperature limit was 1,200 °F.

Grade A Insulating Cement was a factory-prepared cement consisting of fibers which were not as long as those used in the better grade AA, together with suitable binding materials. Its temperature limit was 1,000 °F.

Grade H F—Hard Finish—was a hard finish cement designed to be used as a final protective coating over other coats of cement. It had a smooth, glossy, hard finish. Grade HF was recommended to be applied in a ¼" thick layer. It had a temperature limit of 1,500 °F and was a prepared cement manufactured by Ruberoid.

Grade H. T.—High Temperature—Cement was designed to withstand temperatures of 1,600° to 1,800 °F. This material was not designed to be used for finishing purposes.

Grade 203 Insulating Cement was a 100% chrysotile cement which had a screen test of approximately 0-0-1-16 which made it the lowest grade cement sold by Ruberoid/GAF.

Satin Finish Cement consisted of 87% chrysotile, 10% portland cement, and 3% Medusa cement.

Grade A-11 Insulating Cement consisted of vermiculite, chrysotile, and binding substances. It was recommended for temperatures up to 1,500 °F, or 1,800 °F if the applicator did not intend to reclaim the material. Grade A-11 was designed to be an insulation material, not a finishing cement.

Coverkote was designed to be a weatherproofing coating for insulated surfaces, rather than an insulating cement. It was a combination of emulsified asphalt and 25 to 28% chrysotile. It was a black plastic material particularly designed for protection of insulation on large tanks and vessels and for insulated equipment such as smoke breechings and ducts. The temperature limit for Coverkote was 400 °F.

Rock Wool Cement was apparently available from Ruberoid in the late 1940's and early 1950's. It consisted of a mixture of rock wool and chrysotile

asbestos and had a temperature limit of 1,500 °F.

(e) *Additional information.* Additional information is available.

#### 10. General Refractories Company

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* General Refractories Company, Valley Forge Corporate Center, 2661 Audubon Road, Valley Forge, PA 19403. General Refractories Company purchased certain assets from Ohio Lime Company, located in Woodville, OH in August 1967 and formed OLC.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1955 through 1973.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Hydraulic setting insulating castable, paste-like silicate cement, acoustical plaster, decorative spray coating.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Litecast 30 (produced 1962 to 1968; 1970 to 1973 by General Refractories Company) was a hydraulic setting insulating castable. Constituent composition of Litecast 30 by weight of each constituent: 40% expanded Perlite Grade P-38; 23% chrysotile asbestos 7K 15; 36% Lumnite Cement; and 1% bentonite. Litecast 30 was shipped dry in 30 lb. valve type bags. It was mixed with water, then cast or sprayed onto a furnace surface for use in the aluminum and petrochemical industry. Litecast 30 was manufactured at the Company's facilities in Sproul, PA and in Troup, TX.

Fibrous Adhesive (produced 1955 to 1972 by General Refractories Company) was a paste-like silicate cement used to hold refractory insulating block to which General added 14% chrysotile asbestos. Constituent composition of Fibrous Adhesive by weight of each constituent: 86% Sodium Silicate; 14% chrysotile asbestos. Fibrous Adhesive was sold in 1 gallon, 32 gallon, or 55 gallon drums, 2' or 36 drums per pallet.

Mute Acoustical Plaster (produced from October 1961 to May 1964 by OLC) contained approximately 15% asbestos. It was packaged for sale in 10 lb. Kraft paper sewn end bags with blue lettering.

Decorative Spray Coating, "DSC," (produced from approximately February 1969 to January 1973 by OLC) contained 16.4% asbestos, consisting of asbestos short fibers, purchased from Cary of Canada. DSC was packaged in 50 lb. bleached Kraft paper bags with red lettering. Total production of DSC was a little over 300 tons.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

#### 11. Georgia-Pacific Corporation

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Georgia-Pacific

Corporation, 133 Peachtree Street, N.E., P.O. Box 105605, Atlanta, GA 30348. Predecessor: Bestwall Gypsum Company.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1956 through 1977.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Acoustical plaster, joint compounds, textures, and specialty products.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Trowel Applied Acoustical Plaster was manufactured from 1956 to 1959. It was off-white in color, if not painted, and was applied on smooth or textured surfaces, normally ceilings. The components of this product were approximately 2.5% asbestos; 28% gypsum; and 70% pumice.

Machine Applied Acoustical Plaster was manufactured from 1958 to 1963. It was off-white in color, if not painted, and was applied on smooth or textured white surfaces; normally ceilings. The components of this product were approximately 25 to 30% asbestos; 13 to 15% clay, and 50 to 60% perlite.

Dry Mixed Joint Compound was manufactured from 1956 to 1977. It was off-white in color, if not painted, and was applied on smooth or textured white surfaces. Normally, it was applied over bedding or taping compounds over joints, fastener heads, corners, and entire areas of a gypsum board on interior walls and ceiling surfaces. The components of this product were approximately 2.5 to 7% asbestos; 50 to 90% calcium carbonate (limestone); or 80 to 90% calcium sulfate (gypsum); 5 to 20% mica; and 2 to 6% casein and/or vinyl binder(s).

Wet Mixed Joint Compound was manufactured from 1963 to 1977. It was off-white in color, if not painted, and was applied on smooth or textured surfaces. Normally the texture was applied as a taping, finishing, or texturing material over joints, fastener heads, corners and entire areas of gypsum board in walls and ceilings. The components of this product were approximately 1.5 to 5% asbestos; 45 to 70% calcium carbonate (limestone); or 45 to 70% calcium sulfate (gypsum); 5 to 10% mica; 2 to 5% vinyl binder(s); and 30 to 40% water.

Textures were manufactured from 1956 to 1974. The color appeared white to off-white with aggregate particles providing a rough surface. Normally the texture was applied as a decorative finish over drywall, sprayed-on or trowel applied. The components of this product were approximately 2 to 12% asbestos; 25 to 90% calcium carbonate (limestone), or 25 to 90% calcium sulfate (gypsum); 5 to 15% clay; 4 to 30% expanded perlite; 10 to 15% expanded vermiculite; 2% shredded expanded

polystyrene; 2 to 9% casein, vinyl and/or starch binder(s); and 7 to 15% mica.

Patching was manufactured from 1956 to 1975. This product was off-white, unless painted, and smooth. It was normally applied to repair plaster cracks and holes in wall and ceiling surfaces. The components of this product were approximately 2% asbestos, and 98% calcium sulfate (gypsum).

Spackling was manufactured from 1956 to 1971. This product was off-white and smooth. It was normally applied to patch fine cracks in plaster surfaces. The components of this product were approximately 5% asbestos; 70% calcium carbonate (limestone); 16% mica; and 2 to 4.5% casein or vinyl binder(s).

Laminating Compound was manufactured in 1969. It was white to off-white in color, and was normally applied between two layers of gypsum board in special multi-layer applications. The components of this product were approximately 4% asbestos; 80% calcium carbonate (limestone); and 2 to 8% vinyl binder(s).

Drywall Adhesive was manufactured in 1972. It was white to off-white in color; and was normally applied between gypsum board and framing member. The components of this product were approximately 1% asbestos; 80% calcium carbonate (limestone); and 2 to 8% organic binder(s).

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

#### 12. H. K. Porter Co., Inc.

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* H. K. Porter Co., Inc., Porter Building, Pittsburgh, PA 15219. (Predecessor of Emhart Glass of Laclede Christy Clay Products Company, P.O. Box 580, Owensville, MO 65066.)

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1970 through 1973.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Wet cement.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Porter Bonding Mortar #20.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

#### 13. Kaiser Cement Corporation

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Kaiser Cement Corporation, 1333 North California Blvd., Suite 445, Walnut Creek, CA 94596-1209. Formerly Kaiser Cement & Gypsum Corporation (1964 to 1979), and Permanente Cement Company (1939 to 1964).

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1944 through 1946, and 1959 through 1979.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Plastic gun cement, plastic cement, masonry cement, stucco.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Kaiser Permanente Plastic Gun Cement (produced 1959 to 1976) was a grey powder composed primarily of portland cement and plasticizing and air-entraining agents. Sold in sacks, the product was used to make stucco for building exteriors and was applied by gun with a plastering machine. The product contained a small amount of chrysotile asbestos. Plastic gun cement was sold primarily in California, but also in several other Pacific Coast States and Nebraska.

Kaiser Permanente Plastic Cement (Hand) (produced 1961 to 1973) had the same composition and use as plastic gun cement, with the exception that it was applied manually with a trowel. The distribution area for sales of this product was the same as for the plastic gun cement.

Kaiser Permanente Masonry Cement (produced 1973) was sold in 78 lb. bags and used as mortar in building construction. The product's ingredients included a trace amount of chrysotile asbestos, probably less than 1% when product was applied, and was primarily composed of a combination of portland cement and air-entraining additives. This masonry cement was manufactured and sold in the Phoenix, AZ area.

Plastite (produced 1944 to 1945) was sold in 100 lb. sacks, and used to make manually applied stucco for building exteriors. The product was primarily composed of portland cement, adhesive, plasterizing and water repellent agents, and contained a small amount of asbestos. It was sold in Northern California and in Washington.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

#### 14. Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc.

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc., 1333 North California Blvd., Suite 445, Walnut Creek, CA 94596-1209.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1952 through 1976.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Texture paints, joint compounds, joint compound premixes, mineral fiber acoustical ceiling tile and lay-in board, specialized surface-finish products.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Cover-Tex, Spray-Tex, Spray Cover-Tex, and Kaiser-Tex were produced 1952 to 1967. These texture paints were sold by the bag in dry powder form and were composed of casein, limestone, mica and a small amount of chrysotile asbestos.

Cover-Tex Wall Texture, (TSS), (produced 1968 to 1975) was similar to the other texture paints described



above. K-Spray Ceiling Texture (KSV or KSP and KSS) were produced 1961 to 1975. Ceiling texture paints were manufactured in dry form and had the same primary composition as the texture paints described above.

Joint Compound-Powder, Finishing Compound-Powder, One-Day Joint Compound-Powder, and 3-Purpose Compound-Powder were produced 1953 to 1975. Joint compounds were sold by the bag in dry form and were primarily composed of casein or polyvinyl, clay, talc, limestone and mica, with a small amount of chrysotile asbestos.

Premix Joint Compound, Premix Finishing Compound, Dual Purpose Premix Compound, and Premix Topping Compound were produced 1959 to 1976. Joint compound premixes were sold in paste form in cartons or pails and composition was essentially the same as dry form with the addition of a liquefying agent.

Kaiser Mineral Fiberboard UL-Fire Rated (Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Design) was produced 1963 to 1974. Mineral fiber acoustical ceiling tile and lay-in board contained a small amount of chrysotile asbestos and was primarily composed of mineral wool and various wool fibers, clays and starch. Sold in boxes, the face side had a fissured or swirl, or pin-punched design for acoustical treatment.

"Laminating Compound," an adhesive for laminating wallboard to wallboard or to sound deadening board, was primarily composed of soya flour and limestone.

"Filler Compound," for covering radiant heat system ceiling surfaces, was primarily composed of limestone and mica.

"Radiant Heat Compound," for covering radiant heat cables stapled to ceiling surfaces, was primarily composed of sand and white portland cement.

"Radiant Heat Surfacing Compound," for covering radiant heat cables embedded in ceiling surfaces, was primarily composed of silica, flour and mica, as was "Radiant Heat Scrimless Surfacing Compound."

"Radiant Heat Joint Compound," for filling cracks and embedded tape grooves in radiant heat gypsum wallboard ceiling surfaces, was primarily composed of casein, clay, mica and limestone.

"X-Terior Premix Prefill Compound," for prefilling joints in gypsum wallboard, was primarily composed of raw gypsum, PVA emulsion and mica.

"X-Terior Premix Wall Texture Compound," for providing surface texture to gypsum wallboard installed on building exteriors only, was primarily

composed of limestone, acrylic emulsion, and mica. The only form of asbestos used in these products was chrysotile.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

#### 15. Keene Corporation

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Keene Corporation, 200 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017. Former subsidiary: Keene Building Products Corporation ("KBPC"). KBPC's corporate predecessors: Baldwin-Ehret-Hill, Inc. ("BEH"), a Pennsylvania Corporation; Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company ("EHRET"), a Pennsylvania Corporation; Baldwin Hill Company ("B-H"), a New Jersey Corporation.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1904 through approximately 1972.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Pipe and block covering, cement, insulation materials, insulated pipe, spray-on acoustical coverings, acoustical ceiling tiles.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* 85% Magnesia (Thermalite) Pipe and Block Covering (produced 1904 to 1964 by Ehret and BEH) was a molded insulation for use on hot surfaces having temperatures up to 600 °F. Little information exists on the product, and the best estimate is that it was composed primarily of magnesium carbonate (85%). Although there has been diverse testimony on the product, the best information is that up until World War II it contained 10 to 15% asbestos fiber, composed primarily of amosite and a small amount of chrysotile. Thereafter, it contained 10 to 15% amosite. It was manufactured in cylindrical sections and in curved segments. It was also made in the form of blocks. The product was packaged in corrugated cardboard boxes according to size. The remnants from the molding and shaping process were sold as 85% Magnesia Cement or Thermalite Cement for use in sealing joints between the block and pipe covering, which was packaged in multiwall open mouth paper bags in 60 lb. weights and 75 lb. barrels (85% Magnesia Cement) and in multiwall open mouth paper bags in 50 lb. weights (Thermalite Cement). Investigation of this product is ongoing.

No. 1 Plus Cement/No. 1 Cement (produced 1938 to 1971 by B-H, BEH, and KBPC) was a dry mixture of spun mineral wool granules, bentonite clay binder, chrysotile asbestos fiber (7.5%) and other ingredients. Mixed with water and applied with a trowel, it formed a thermal insulation capable of withstanding temperatures from 1,800° to 2,100 °F. Asbestos was removed from

this product in 1971. The product was packaged in paper bags by 40 or 50 lb. weights. For approximately 1 year around 1970, a Military Formulation of No. 1 Plus Cement was manufactured. Investigation of this product is ongoing.

Mono-Block (produced 1941 to 1968 by B-H and BEH) was a lightweight, moisture-resistant, non-corrosive, incombustible and chemically stable insulation product. Mono-Block contained 0.95% amosite asbestos, which amount was removed in 1968. The product was packaged in corrugated cardboard boxes according to size. Investigation of this product is ongoing.

Thermasil Pipe & Block Covering and Cement (produced 1956 to 1972 by Ehret, BEH, and KBPC) was a lightweight, molded, hydrous calcium silicate insulation, manufactured from a blend of special inorganic ingredients, reinforced with amosite asbestos fibers. Although one witness testified it contained chrysotile, the best available information is that Thermasil contained approximately 10% amosite asbestos fiber from 1956 to February 1969. The amount was reduced to approximately 8.6% until 1970, when the amount was further reduced to 2%. In November 1972, all remaining amounts of asbestos fiber were removed and KBPC purchased a license to manufacture an asbestos-free calcium silicate product. The product was packaged in corrugated cardboard boxes according to size. The remnants from the molding process were sold as Thermasil cement. Investigation of this product is ongoing.

Military Formulation of Super Powerhouse Cement (produced 1957 to 1971 by B-H, BEH, and KBPC) contained 5% chrysotile asbestos and was developed to conform to government specification. This product was manufactured and sold exclusively for U.S. government military installations. The commercial formulation without asbestos continued in production. Both products were dry, mixtures containing spun mineral-wool, hydraulic setting binders, clays and other ingredients. Asbestos was removed from the military formulation in 1971. Super Powerhouse Cement was sold in dry mixture in 50 lb. bags. Investigation of this product is ongoing.

Enduro Pipe Covering and Block Cement (produced 1924 to 1955 by Ehret) consisted of specially selected pre-calcined diatomaceous earth, clays, and asbestos fibers. Enduro is believed to have contained a blend of 1.1% No. 373 chrysotile asbestos and 6.7% amosite fiber. The dry formula of this product was sold as Enduro Cement. Investigation of this product is ongoing.

Durant Insulated Pipe (produced 1938 to 1945 by Durant) was a piping system exclusively for outdoor and underground use. Durant was metal piping insulated with 85% magnesia and then protected with a thick layer of a special high melting point asphalt which was cast inside of a heavy sheet metal jacket. Investigation of this product is ongoing.

Pyrospray Types I, T & S (produced 1963 to the early 1970's by BEH and KBPC) were packaged in multiwall open mouth paper bags in 40 or 50 lb. weights. Pyrospray Type I was a dry mixture of mineral wool, 32% chrysotile asbestos and inorganic binders and inhibitors which was mixed with water at a nozzle and applied pneumatically. Pyrospray Type T was a combination of dry mineral wool, 15% asbestos and inorganic binders and inhibitors, which was mixed with water at a nozzle and applied pneumatically. Pyrospray Type S (also known as Uni-Coustic) was a dry mixture of mineral wool, 22% chrysotile asbestos, and hydraulic setting binders and inhibitors, which was mixed with water at a nozzle and applied pneumatically. Asbestos was removed from all three types of Pyrospray prior to 1972. Investigation of these products is ongoing.

Mono-spray (produced 1963 to 1970 by BEH) was a dry-mixed blend of mineral wool with asbestos fibers and inorganic binders which was mixed with water at a nozzle and applied pneumatically. Mono-Spray contained 13% chrysotile asbestos from 1963 to 1968, and 12.5% chrysotile asbestos from 1968 to 1970. Production was terminated in 1970. The product was packaged in multiwall open mouth paper bags in 40 lb. weights. Investigation of this product is ongoing.

Mono-K (produced from 1964 to 1968 by BEH) is a high temperature insulating material which was manufactured by laminating asbestos-free mineral wool felts to Mono-Block. Mono-Block contained 0.95% amosite asbestos. Mono-K was discontinued for lack of a sales market. Investigation of this product is ongoing. Styltone AF, FR-2, and FR-3 (produced from 1957 to 1972 by B-H, BEH, and KBPC) were acoustical ceiling tiles which are believed to have contained approximately 4.3% amosite asbestos fiber. Sales of asbestos containing Styltone ceased in 1972. Styltone AF, FR-2 and FR-3 was a preformed, natural fissured, ridged mineral fiber acoustical tile for use on mechanical suspension systems. Styltone also was produced as a non-asbestos containing product from 1957 to 1975. Investigation of this product is ongoing.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

#### 16. Kentile Floors Inc.

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Kentile Floors Inc., 58 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11215.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1907 through 1988.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Resilient flooring—tiles and sheet goods.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.*

Kentile Asphalt Tile: Asbestos Filler; Standard size: 9"×9"; Thickness: 1/8" and 1/16" (heavy duty); Border size: 18"×24"; Edging: 1"×18"; 25 Tile Colors; 3 Styles: Regular marbled Kentile noted for its uniform marbleization, Carnival Kentile noted for multi-color mottling, and Corktone Kentile which has a cork look.

KenFlex Vinyl Asbestos Tile: Blend of vinyl and asbestos fibers; Size: 9"×9"; Thickness: 1/16" and 1/8" (heavy duty); Styles include: Regular, Carnival, Corktone, Terrazzo Style, Woven Tones, Woodgrain KenFlex Vinyl Asbestos Tiles.

Kentile Vinyl Sheet Flooring: Styles vary in width of rolls and thickness.

(e) *Additional information.* Additional information is available.

#### 17. Mannington Mills, Inc.

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Mannington Mills, Inc., P.O. Box 30, Salem, NJ 08079.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1963 through 1983.

(c) *Types or classes of products.*

Cushioned vinyl floor covering sheet goods, counter top coverings.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.*

The following styles of cushioned vinyl floor covering sheet goods contained asbestos backing: Royal Air (produced from approximately 1967 to 1977; unavailable 1967, 1968, 1977, and 1978); Marquis (produced from approximately 1968 to 1983); Vinyl-Ease 100 (produced from approximately 1968 to 1983; unavailable 1971 and 1973); Million Air (produced from approximately 1970 to 1983); Vega (produced from approximately 1970 to 1983; unavailable 1971 and 1973); Aristocron (produced from 1974 to 1983); Lustrecon (produced from approximately 1976 to 1983); Classicon (produced from approximately 1975 to 1983; unavailable 1976); Decora (produced from approximately 1975 to 1983; unavailable from 1976 to 1983); Architect's Choice (produced from 1977 to 1983; unavailable 1977); Duracon (produced 1981 to 1983); Special "Y" (produced 1980 to 1981; unavailable 1980 and 1981); Price Buster (produced 1981 to 1983; unavailable 1981 to 1983); Boca (produced 1983; unavailable).

The following styles from Mannington Mills Inc.'s Vinyl-1 line contained asbestos backing: Estoril (produced 1967 to approximately 1970; unavailable 1967 and 1968); Laurentian (produced 1966 to approximately 1970; unavailable 1967 to 1969); Tahiti (produced 1963 to 1967; unavailable 1963, 1965 to 1967); Pebble Beach (produced 1963 to 1971; unavailable 1963, 1967 to 1971); Castanet (produced 1964 to approximately 1970; unavailable 1967 to 1970); Costa Bella (produced 1966 to 1971; unavailable 1966 to 1968, and 1971); Marvel Air (produced 1969 to 1971; unavailable 1971); Villa Madrid (produced 1969 to 1971; unavailable 1971).

The following styles of Mannington Mills, Inc. products also contained asbestos: Counter Top (produced 1963 to 1972; unavailable 1971 and 1972); Casina (produced 1969 to 1971; unavailable 1969 to 1971); Sea Isle (produced 1969 to 1971; unavailable 1969 to 1971); Marvel Air (produced 1969 to 1971; unavailable 1971).

(e) *Additional information.* Additional information is available.

#### 18. Manville Corporation

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Manville Corporation, P.O. Box 5108, Denver, CO 80217 (1982 to the present). Predecessor: Johns Manville Corporation, Ken-Caryl Ranch, Denver, CO 80217 (1972 to 1981), 22 East 40th Street, New York, NY 10016 (1907 to 1971).

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1891 through 1983.

(c) *Types or classes of products.*

Packing, insulation, construction materials, friction materials, asbestos-cement pipe, and asbestos fiber.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.*

Chempac: 2012, 2011, 2009, 2008, 2006, 2013, 2014, 2024, 2005, 2004, 587, and Valve Stem Packing (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained white asbestos yarns, 0 to 90%; blue asbestos yarns, 0 to 90%; commercial grade T asbestos, 0 to 90%; TFE, 0 to 10%; mineral oil, 0 to 1%; wax and oil, 0 to 1%. Description: braid-over-braid, square cross section; braided in the interlocked pattern; twisted to form a round cross section.

Interlocked: 255, 253, 263, 270, 257, 254, 2009 (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained white asbestos yarns, 60 to 98%; petroleum base wax, 0 to 35%; petroleum base oil, 0 to 1%; neoprene cement, 0 to 35%; inorganic fillers, 0 to 10%; copper wire 0 to 10%; graphite finish, 0 to 1%. Description: square cross section; a resilient braided packing, its construction of interlocking



braided asbestos yarn prevents unraveling or coming apart.

Centripac: 4, 7, 11, 18, 19, 2018, 2021, 2036, 350, 351, 2022 (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained white asbestos yarns, 0 to 90%; blue asbestos yarns, 0 to 90%; petroleum base wax, 0 to 35%; petroleum base oil, 0 to 1%; mineral oil, 0 to 2%; inorganic fillers, 0 to 10%; lead ribbon, 0 to 10%; copper wire, 0 to 10%; graphite finish, 0 to 1%. Description: square plaited cross section.

Thermacore: 398, 397, 399 (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained white asbestos yarns, 50 to 90%; inconel wire, 0 to 10%; neoprene, 0 to 30%; mica, 0 to 1%; graphite finish, 1 to 2%. Description: braid-over-asbestos/plastic core, with a square cross section.

Rajah: 6, 2 (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained white asbestos yarns, 95 to 98%; natural and buna-S rubbers, 0 to 2%; graphite finish, 1 to 2%. Description: braid-over-braid, with square or round cross-section.

Mogul: 223, 222 (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained white asbestos yarns, 95 to 98%; light petroleum base oil, 1 to 2%; graphite finish, 1 to 2%. Description: braid-over-braid, and calendered to a square cross-section.

Braided: 2020, 10 Jewett, 55, 2053, 323, 14, 322, 2017 (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained white asbestos yarns, 0 to 98%; blue asbestos yarns, 0 to 98%; petroleum base waxes, 0 to 2%; petroleum base oils, 0 to 2%; inert inorganic fillers, 0 to 2%; copper wire, 0 to 5%; lead ribbon, 0 to 10%; neoprene base cement, 0 to 5%; graphite finish, 0 to 2%. Description: Braid-over-braid, and calendered to a square cross-section.

Asbestos-metallic: 344, 360, 379, 392, 393 (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained white asbestos yarns, 25 to 60%; blue asbestos yarns, 25 to 60%; copper mesh, 45 to 60%; antimony-lead ribbon, 45 to 60%; lead-alloy ribbon, 45 to 60%; aluminum foil, 45 to 60%; lead foil, 45 to 60%; petroleum base oil, 0 to 2%; hydrocarbon waxes, 0 to 2%; graphite, 1 to 2%. Description: constructions include braid-over-braid, square plaited twisted foil, knitted mesh, spiral and others.

Asbestos fabrics: 166 Kearsarge, 167 Superheat Steam, 168 Kearsarge (produced 1891 to 1983) were packings which contained asbestos cloth, 90 to 94%; natural and buna-S rubber compound, 5 to 8%; graphite finish, 0 to 2%; mica, 0 to 1%. Description: Square cross-section.

Groove: 17, 790, 872, 216 (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained white asbestos yarns, 98 to 100%; copper wire, 1 to 2%; copper wire

mesh, 0 to 2%; buna-S cement, 0 to 1%; graphite finish, 0 to 1%. Description: braided, square, or rectangular cross-section.

Inconel mesh core groove: 164, 163 (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained asbestos yarns, 90 to 94%; inconel mesh, 5 to 10%; buna-S and neoprene cement, 0 to 5%; viton cement, 0 to 5%; graphite finish, 0 to 2%. Description: asbestos cloth wrapped around inconel core, form to a square or rectangular form.

Folded groove: 176, 177, 128, 129 (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained asbestos cloth, 94 to 98%; buna-S cement, 0 to 4%; copper wire, 0 to 2%. Description: asbestos cloth wrapped around asbestos rope, or asbestos folded core, in square or rectangular cross-section.

165 Moulded autoclave packing (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained asbestos yarns, 90 to 94%; buna-S and neoprene rubbers, 3 to 6%; inconel wire, 1-5 to 4%. Description: variety of cross-sectional shapes. Supplied also in rings.

124 Tubular gasketing (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained asbestos cloth, 94 to 96%; brass wire, 2 to 4%; lead insert, 2 to 4%; natural and buna-S rubber cement, 2 to 4%. Description: round cross-section with hollow core.

Thermo-Pac rope: 500, 750, 1000, Blue (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained asbestos fibers, 0 to 100%; blue asbestos fiber, 0 to 98%; nylon thread, 0 to 1%. Description: soft, twisted, felted strands.

Braided rope: 566, 702, 733, 787, 788, 873, 857, 869 (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained 95 to 98% asbestos fibers. Description: braided jacket over twisted core, or jacket, with round or square cross-section.

Asbestos wick: 4180, 4197, 4198, 4199, 195, 535 (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained 95 to 99% asbestos fibers. Description: twisted strands of rovings or felted strips of asbestos,  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $\frac{3}{8}$ " in size. Twisted rope: 4185, 4186, 4188, 4196, 4200 (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained 95 to 99% asbestos fibers. Description: asbestos roving twisted together, into  $\frac{3}{8}$ " and up.

Gasketing tape: 122, 121, 119, 2032, 132, 131, 142, 141, Besto-Tak, 120 (produced 1891 to 1983) was a packing which contained asbestos fibers, 80 to 98%; natural and buna-S rubber cement, 0 to 4%; TFE, 0 to 5%; silicone cement, 0 to 5%; adhesive backing. Description: Strip of woven or folded asbestos material sometimes wire-inserted and impregnated with sealants; used to seal joints or closure in mechanical

equipment; for applications where design does not permit use of cut or preformed gaskets.

Tadpole tapes: 123, 191, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 160, 192 (produced 1891 to 1983) were packings which contained asbestos rope, 0 to 30%; asbestos cloth, 50 to 70%; brass wire, 0 to 5%; inconel mesh, 0 to 5%; inconel wire, 0 to 5%; natural and buna-S rubber, 0 to 10%; neoprene base compound, 0 to 10%; silicone rubber, 0 to 10%; aluminum finish, 0 to 2%; teflon suspensoid, 0 to 5%. Description: Tadpole packing is made by wrapping a core with asbestos cloth cover. The edges of the cloth are stitched or cemented together to form a tail structure.

Compressed asbestos sheets: style 60, 61, 70, 70C, 71, 78, 86A, 52, 76 (produced 1891 to 1983) were packings which contained white chrysotile asbestos, 60 to 80%; SBR rubber compound, 0 to 20%; neoprene compound, 0 to 20%; nitrile, buna-N compound, 0 to 20%. Description: compressed asbestos sheets, with thickness from  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Felted asbestos sheets: 219, 83 B (produced 1891 to 1983) were packings which contained white chrysotile asbestos, 95 to 98%; inorganic binder, 2 to 5%. Description: asbestos sheets, with thicknesses from  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Flexible asbestos firewall sheets: 95, 96, 89, 88 (produced 1891 to 1983) were packings which contained asbestos fabric, 90 to 98%; brass wire, 0 to 2%; inconel, 0 to 2%; neoprene compound, 0 to 10%; fluoro elastomer compound, 0 to 10%. Description: flexible flameproof asbestos sheets, supplied in three thicknesses:  $\frac{3}{4}$ ",  $\frac{1}{2}$ ",  $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

Asbestos textiles (produced 1891 to 1983) were packings which contained carded asbestos fibers, 97 to 98%; cotton fiber, 0 to 2%; rayon fiber, 0 to 2%. Description: asbestos fiber twisted, woven or felted into cloth, yarn, tape, tubing, etc.; usually a small percentage of organic fiber such as cotton or rayon is woven in with the asbestos.

Molded packings: Conepac, Cumpac, Uneepac, O-ring, V-ring, Clipper seal (produced 1891 to 1983) were packings which contained asbestos fibers, 0 to 40%; elastomer compound, 0 to 40%; natural rubber compound, 0 to 40%; inorganic fillers, 0 to 20%. Description: packing precision-molded from rubber compounds, often combined with asbestos fiber, cotton duck, etc. Furnished in three basic shapes: Type "A", Type "U", and hat-shaped.

Clutch facings: HDM, STM, Spiral Wound, Gear Tooth, SWAB, UHS, Asbestos-Metallic (produced 1892 to 1972) were friction materials which contained asbestos fiber, 40 to 50%;

friction particles, 20 to 30%; brass chips, 2 to 10%; phenol-elastomer compound, 15 to 25%. Description: Metallic facings designed for truck, car and other industrial applications. They are engineered to resist high temperatures, fade or slipping and wear on mating surfaces; has good spin strength and torque capacity.

Brake blocks: high, medium and low friction levels, Asbestos Metallic, Trailiners, Trukliners (produced 1892 to 1972) were friction materials which contained asbestos fiber, 20 to 30%; brass chips, 10 to 15%; phenol-elastomer compound, 40 to 50%. Description: molded blocks of friction element for commercial service on trucks, buses, and industrial equipment.

Brake linings: Custom Four Star, WK (produced 1892 to 1972) were friction materials which contained asbestos fiber, 45 to 60%; friction particles, 20 to 30%; phenol-elastomer compound, 30 to 40%. Description: molded materials that can be drilled, bonded, and rivetted on braking shoe for cars and trucks.

Railroad brake block and lining: Cobra (produced 1892 to 1980) were friction materials which contained asbestos fiber, 45 to 60%; friction particles, 0 to 30%, metallic chips, 0 to 10%; phenol-elastomer compound, 40 to 50%. Description: an incombustible mineral, found in nature, which separates into fibers. Sold in fiber form packaged in bags.

Transite Ring-Tite water pipes (produced 1929 to 1983) were asbestos-cement pipes which contained asbestos fibers, 15 to 25%; silica flour, 25 to 35%; portland cement, 45 to 55%. Description: asbestos-cement pipes of various diameter sizes.

Transite electrical ducts: Conduit Type II, Korduct Type II (produced 1929 to 1983) were asbestos-cement pipes which contained: asbestos fibers, 15 to 25%; silica flour, 25 to 35%, portland cement, 45 to 55%. Description: asbestos-cement pipes from 2" in diameter to 6" in diameter.

Transite telephone ducts (produced 1902 to 1983) were asbestos-cement pipes which contained: asbestos fibers, 15 to 25%; silica flour, 25 to 35%; portland cement, 45 to 55%. Description: asbestos-cement pipes from 2" in diameter to 6" in diameter.

Magnesia, 85% High Temperature Insulation: Pipe covering and block form (produced 1902 to 1970) was an insulation which contained: asbestos fibers, 12 to 18%; ground clay, 2 to 5%; basic magnesia carbonate, 85 to 90%. Description: white pipe covering and block form.

Superex M & Superex 1900: Pipe covering and block form (produced 1922

to 1972) was an insulation which contained asbestos fibers, 8 to 14%; celite, 55 to 60%; magnesia, 25 to 35%. Description: grey-white pipe covering and block forms, used for high temperature insulation.

Thermobestos: Pipe covering and block form (produced 1939 to 1973) was an insulation which contained asbestos fibers, 5 to 10%; diatomaceous earth, 45 to 50%; quicklime, 40 to 46%. Description: white pipe covering and block forms.

Asbestos Millboard: C, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 106-B, 106-H, 219, Type A, XXX (produced 1878 to 1980) was an insulation which contained asbestos fibers, 65 to 75%; clay and lime, 15 to 25%; starch, 2 to 8%; sodium silicate, 2 to 5%. Description: sheets or board furnished in thicknesses  $\frac{1}{32}$ " to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Asbestos-Binder cements: 0352, 300, 301, 302, 304, 319, 340, 352, 364, 400, 450, 500, 678, Superex, 85% Magnesia (produced 1930 to 1973) was an insulation which contained asbestos, 10 to 100%; diatomaceous earth, 0 to 30%; clay, 0 to 30%; portland cement, 0 to 30%; mineral wool, 0 to 30%. Description: off-white to grey in color. Packaged in cans or pails.

Putty-like Sealing Compound: Albaseal, Body Sealer, Branchtite, Duxseal, Nordseal, Stove Putty, TranolSeal, Navaseal, Uniseal (produced 1957 to 1977) was an insulation which contained asbestos, 25 to 65%; butane polymer, 0 to 40%; calcium carbonate, 0 to 20%; titanium dioxide, 0 to 5%; carbon black, 0 to 1%; castor oil, 0 to 40%; magnesium oxide, 0 to 1%; chlorinated paraffin, 0 to 55%; stearic acid, 0 to 1%. Description: Pugs-packaged in fiberboard cartons.

Asbestos Pipe Blanket (produced 1898 to 1960) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 95 to 98%. Description: blanket.

Asbestos Roll Fire Felt: Vitro Firefelt, Gold Line (produced 1891 to 1973) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 95 to 98%. Description: felt.

Asbestos Sponge Felted (produced 1890 to 1961) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 95 to 98%. Description: felt. Asbestos Turbine Blankets (produced 1951 to 1973) were insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 95 to 98%; stainless steel tufting discs, 1 to 2%; monel wire, 1 to 2%. Description: blanket.

Asbestos Weatherproof Felt: 50 Asbestos Weatherproofing, 15A Asbestos Jacket, 45A Asbestos Jacket, 7700 Coated Asbestos Jacket (produced 1931 to 1969) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 95 to 98%. Description: felt and jacket.

White Surface Asbestos Jacket (produced 1931 to 1968) was an

insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 95 to 98%. Description: felt.

Asbestos Felts-Corrugated: Vitrobestos, VitroFire Felt (produced 1907 to 1959) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 95 to 98%. Description: corrugated felt.

Neoprene coated asbestos: Thermotape, Thermowrap (produced 1951 to 1964) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 95 to 98%; neoprene, 2 to 5%. Description: neoprene coated pad and blanket.

Asbestos Firefelt, Asbestos Firetard (produced 1891 to 1962) was an insulation which contained asbestos, 95 to 98%; inorganic binder, 2 to 5%; asphalt, 0 to 10%. Description: asbestos felt.

Asbestos paper and rollboard: Armature, Doublex, Fibroid, Long Fiber, Microbestos, Non-Burn, Welding Paper (produced 1900 to 1965) was an insulation which contained asbestos, 40 to 99%; inorganic binder, 1 to 60%.

Fibrous adhesive (produced 1930 to 1981) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 15 to 20%; sodium silicate, 80 to 85%. Description: off-white liquid, packaged in cans, pails, or drums.

Refractory cement: Firelite Furnace Cement, Heat Treating Cement (produced 1954 to 1973) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 1 to 3%; silica sand, 55 to 65%; sodium silicate, 25 to 35%; clay, 4 to 6%; water, 1 to 3%. Description: liquid, packaged in cans, pails, or drums.

Asbestos Bitumen cement: Insulkote, Duplex, Asbestile, Laptite (produced 1952 to 1984) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 5 to 10%; asphaltic emulsion, 0 to 30%; limestone, 0 to 20%; clay, 0 to 3%, asphalt, 0 to 45%; mineral spirits, 0 to 35%. Description: black thick liquid, packaged in cans, pails, or drums.

Asbestos calcium silicate sheet: Marimet 45, Marinite, Marinite 23, 36, 65, Metal Veneered, Veneered, Molten Metal, Imperial, Heat Treated 30 (produced 1936 to 1978) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 25 to 65%; lime, 20 to 36%, diatomaceous earth, 20 to 35%; clay, 10 to 15%. Description: grey-brownish sheet.

Molded: Min-K 1301, 2000, 500. Min-Klad; Blanket: Min-K Flexible, High Temp. Standard (produced 1958 to 1974) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 5 to 20%; colloidal silica, 70 to 80%; carbon black, 0 to 10%; titanium dioxide, 0 to 20%; phenol-formaldehyde resin, 0 to 6%; silicon metal powder, 0 to 20%; glass clothes, 0 to 30%; glassfiber thread, 0 to 4%.

Description: solid form for molded Min-K and flexible blankets.

Electrical insulation paper and millboard: Quinorgo, Quinorgobord, Quinterra, Quinterrabord, Quintex, Quintexbord (exact date manufacture began is unknown; manufactured up to 1975) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 80 to 95%; starch, 8 to 12%; kraft pulp, 0 to 10%; nitrile rubber, 0 to 10%. Description: paper and board that has good electrical insulation properties.

Marinite veneer-aluminum: Reeferite (produced 1950 to 1974) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 25 to 35%; portland cement, 40 to 45%; silica, 25 to 30%; aluminum sheet, 1 to 3%. Description: solid sheet.

Molded Insulation: Sonite (produced 1969 to 1974) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 3 to 8%; colloidal silica, 85 to 95%; phenol-formaldehyde resin, 3 to 8%. Description: Molded solid used for acoustical insulation.

Molded felt sheet and molding compound: Thermomat (produced 1963 to 1970) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 90 to 98%; phenol-formaldehyde resin, 2 to 5%. Description: in sheet or tape form.

Asbestos cement sheet: Marine Veneer, Pallite, Transite Core Plate, Dekeran Transite Board (produced 1938 to 1978) was an insulation which contained asbestos fiber, 5 to 50%; portland cement, 40 to 45%; silica, 25 to 30%. Description: asbestos-cement sheet or board.

Asbestos-cement: corrugated and flat transite, transite acoustical panel (produced 1930 to 1982) was a construction product which contained asbestos fiber, 25 to 35%; portland cement, 40 to 45%; silica, 25 to 30%.

Asbestos-cement Architectural Panel: Splitwood, Stonehenge, Transitop, Transifoam, Thermocore, Thermostone, Agean, Santone (produced 1907 to 1982) was a construction product which contained asbestos fiber, 25 to 50%; portland cement, 30 to 50%; silica, 10 to 15%; pigment, 2 to 10%; wood fiber 0 to 25%; asphaltic compounds, 0 to 25%; expanded polystyrene board, 0 to 10%, fesco board, 0 to 10%. Description: Gray or colored, flat or perforated panels.

Asbestos-cement extrusion products: ACE Stone, Colorsil, Corspan, Facespan (produced 1907 to 1976) were construction products which contained asbestos fiber, 25 to 50%; portland cement, 30 to 50%; silica, 10 to 15%. Description: Flat or wedge shaped window sills, stools.

Asbestos-cement sheet: Asbestoboard, Asbestos Ebony, Chemstone, Colorceran, Colorlith,

Electrobestos, Flexboard (produced 1934 to 1987) was a construction product which contained asbestos fiber, 40 to 70%; portland cement, 15 to 50%; dry asphalt size, 0 to 8%; pigment, 0 to 12%. Description: Gray or colored smooth sheets or boards.

Asbestos-cement shingles: Cedargrain, Salem Colonial, Salem American, Durobestos, Rock-Shakes, Western Shade Corrgrain, Deepgrain, Trugrain (produced 1907 to 1976) was a construction material which contained asbestos fiber, 15 to 30%; portland cement, 20 to 60%; silica, 15 to 50%; pigment, 5 to 10%. Description: roof and sidewall shingles.

Asbestos Roofing felts: Centurian, Blue Chip Felts, Asbestos finishing felts, coated asbestos base felts, ventulation felts (produced 1907 to 1979) was a construction product which contained asbestos fiber, 50 to 70%; asphalt saturant, 30 to 50%; inorganic filler, 0 to 10%; sand, 0 to 20%. Description: asphalt-impregnated asbestos felts.

Asbestos-asphalt roofing shingles: Fire-Glass Seal-O-Matic, Fire-King Seal-O-Matic, Flexbetos, FGA, Townsend Seal-O-Matic (produced 1907 to 1979) were construction products which contained asbestos fiber, 30 to 50%; fiberglass, 20 to 40%; asphalt saturant, 30 to 50%; inorganic filler, 0 to 5%; sand, 0 to 10%. Description: asphalt-impregnated asbestos-fiberglass-reinforced shingles.

Asbestos-vinyl floor tile: Terraflex, Terraschip, Allegro, Seastone, Granada, Larado, Abode (produced 1933 to 1969) was a construction product which contained asbestos fiber, 30 to 50%; Gilonite, 5 to 15%; Vinyl resin, 20 to 30%; plasticizer, 10 to 20%; inorganic fillers, 20 to 40%; pigments, 0 to 20%. Description: vinyl floor tiles of various colors and design backed with asbestos reinforced asphalt adhesive. Asbestos fiber available in over 60 standard and special grades. Each designation defines a distinct grade that is suitable for certain industrial applications. These grades are further defines as to textural characteristics. It is used in a variety of products such as textiles, paper, plastics, cement products, friction materials, coatings, caulking, to name a few. Produced 1912 to 1983. Contained 80 to 100% asbestos fiber. Description: Asbestos fiber is inorganic, fibrous, strong, flexible, and nonflammable. It bulks, reinforces, adds flexibility, provides dimensional stability, and resists time, weather, and fire.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

#### 19. National Gypsum Company

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* National Gypsum

Company, 4500 Lincoln Plaza, 500 North Akard Street, Dallas, TX.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1933 through 1972.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Acoustical plasters, acoustical treatment, fireproofing.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Rockwall Acoustic Plaster (produced 1936 to 1940) contained the following ingredients: molding plaster, 35.5% (by weight); pumice, 53.2%; asbestos, 6.4%; cork, 2.5%; retarder, 2%, fiber, 2.1%.

Standard Gold Bond Macoustic (produced 1933 to 1936) contained the following ingredients: asbestos, 39.90% (by weight); rock wool, 9.98%; slag, 24.94%; stucco, 24.94%; aluminum sulphate, 0.05%; retarder, 0.20%. This product was available in colors; the pigments used are not listed in the above formula or accounted for in calculations.

New Smooth Trowel Finish Macoustic (also called New Trowel Finish Macoustic and Trowel Finish Macoustic) had varied formulations. The formula for September 27, 1935 was: pumice, 34.94% (by weight); cork, 11.98%; asbestos, 17.97%; hydrated finish lime, 24.96%; keenes cement, 9.99%; soap bark powdered, 0.15%. The formula for October 8, 1936 was: pumice, 35.95% (by weight); cork, 11.98%; asbestos, 3.99%; hydrated finish lime, 29.96%; keenes cement, 14.98%; soap bark powdered, 0.15%; ground paper, 1.50%; wood fiber, 1.50%. The formula for March 8, 1937 was: pumice, 35.30% (by weight); cork, 11.98%; asbestos, 5.99%; hydrated finish lime, 29.96%; keenes cement, 14.98%; soap bark powdered, 0.15%; ground paper, 1.50%; wood fiber, 1.50%. The formula for October 7, 1943 was: pumice, 42.42% (by weight); cork, 14.47%; asbestos, 7.49%; hydrated finish lime, 12.47%; keenes cement, 18.71%; ground paper, 1.88%; wood fiber, 1.88%; Nacconal Hg, 0.19%. This product was available in colors; pigments used are not listed in the above formulas or accounted for in calculations.

Macoustic Plaster (produced 1942 to 1947) had varied formulations over the years. The formula for October 5, 1942 was: moulding plaster, 33.47% (by weight); pumice, 54.39%; asbestos, 10.88%; wood fiber, 0.84%; Nacconal Hg, 0.16%; retarder, 0.25%. The formula for January 23, 1946 was: moulding plaster, 29.24% (by weight); pumice, 62.38%; asbestos, 5.85%; wood fiber, 2.34%; retarder, 0.16%; Duponol Me Dry, 0.04%. The formula for February 18, 1946 was: moulding plaster, 29.43% (by weight); pumice, 60.17%; asbestos, 7.85%; wood fiber, 2.35%; retarder, 0.16%; Duponol Me Dry, 0.04%. The formula for December

30, 1947 was: moulding plaster, 28.62% (by weight); pumice, 61.07%; asbestos, 7.63%; wood fiber, 2.29%; powdered locust gum, 0.25%; arctic syntex M beads, 0.08%; DOWICIDE G, 0.05%. This product was available in colors; the pigments are not listed in the above formulas or accounted for in calculations.

Perlite Macoustic (also called Perlite Acoustical Plaster and Acoustical Plaster) contained the following ingredients: stucco, 48.63% (by weight); asbestos, 12.97%; wood fiber, 3.89%; perlite, 33.72%; powdered locust gum, 0.43%; arctic syntex M beads, 0.27%; DOWICIDE G, 0.08%; retarder, as required. This product was available in colors; pigments used are not listed in the above formula or accounted for in calculations.

Thermacoustic (produced 1949 to 1957) had varied formulations. The formula for August 10, 1949 was: mineral wool, 80% (by weight); asbestos, 12%; starch, 8%. The formula for December 22, 1949 was: mineral wool, 79.84% (by weight); asbestos, 11.98%; starch, 7.98%; cut fungicide, 0.2%. The formula for January 24, 1951 was: mineral wool, 70.67% (by weight); asbestos, 18.90%; portland cement, 4.52%; starch, 5.75%; cut fungicide, 0.16%. The formula for January 12, 1953 was: mineral wool, 70.67% (by weight); asbestos, 18.90%; portland cement, 4.52%; starch, 4.96%; cut fungicide, 0.99%. The formula for August 23, 1956 was: mineral wool, 65.09% (by weight); asbestos, 21.16%; portland cement, 4.88%; starch, 2.85%; cut fungicide, 1.22%; diethylene glycol, 1.95%; vegetable cellulose adhesive, 2.85%.

Fire-Shield Plaster (produced 1958 to 1970) was also known as Steel Deck Fireproofing Plaster for Spray. The product had varied formulations over the years. The formula for August 27, 1958 was: perlite, 36.89% (by weight); stucco, 50.44%; asbestos, 12.61%; Monad G, 0.05%. The formula for February 4, 1959 was the same. The formula for April 11, 1960 was the same, except for the asbestos content, which increased to 24.37% (by weight), and the Monad G content, which increased to 0.06%. The formula for May 1, 1968 was the same. The formula for September 30, 1968 was: perlite, 23.74% (by weight); stucco, 50.23%; asbestos, 24.35%; bentonite, 1.52%; Monad G, 0.15%.

White Spray-On Acoustical Plaster (produced 1955 to 1956) had two formulations. The formula for October 6, 1955 was: perlite, 59.32% (by weight); bentonite, 15.21%; asbestos, 7.60%; limestone, 15.21%; titanium dioxide, 2.09%; Monad G, 0.57%. The formula for December 15, 1955 was: perlite, 59.04%;

bentonite, 15.14%; asbestos, 7.57%; limestone, 15.14%; titanium dioxide, 2.08%; Monad G, 0.57%; sodium nitrite, 0.47%.

Superwhite Sprayolite (produced 1956 to 1968) had varied formulations. The formula for April 6, 1956 was: perlite, 59.04% (by weight); bentonite, 15.14%; asbestos, 7.57%; calcium carbonate, 15.14%; asbestos, 7.57%; calcium carbonate, 15.14%; titanium dioxide, 2.08%; Monad G, 0.57%; sodium nitrate, 0.47%. The formula for September 3, 1956 was: perlite, 58.87% (by weight); bentonite, 15.09%; asbestos, 7.55%; calcium carbonate, 15.09%; titanium dioxide, 2.08%; Monad G, 0.57%; sodium nitrite, 0.47%; boric acid, 0.28%. The formula for January 21, 1958 was the same. The formula for March 27, 1958 was: perlite, 63.20% (by weight); bentonite, 13.50%; titanium dioxide, 1.86%; Monad G, 0.51%; sodium nitrate, 0.42%; boric acid, 0.25%. The formula for July 30, 1958 was: perlite, 58.37% (by weight); bentonite, 12.47%; asbestos, 9.35%; calcium carbonate, 18.71%; Monad G, 0.47%; sodium nitrite, 0.39%; boric acid, 0.23%.

Gold Bond Acoustical Plaster Type C (produced 1952 to 1956) was also called Gold Bond Acoustical Plaster High Humidity. The formula for this product was: asbestos, 6.95% (by weight); Monad G, 0.35%; white portland cement, 23.17%; pumice, 69.52%.

(e) *Additional information.* Additional information is available.

#### 20. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation ("OCF"), Fiberglas Tower, Toledo, OH 43659.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1938 through 1972.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Asbestos paper facing for blankets of fiberglass insulation, asbestos yarn ties, high temperature insulation, insulating cement, finishing cement.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Blankets of fiberglass insulation with an asbestos paper facing were produced 1938 to 1941. OCF did not manufacture the asbestos paper, but offered, as a special order option, to sew it on to blankets of its fiberglass insulation.

Asbestos yarn ties were produced 1938 to approximately 1952. OCF sold fiberglass blankets which had a metal mesh attached to the blanket. The metal mesh was affixed to the fiberglass insulation blanket by wire ties. Yarn ties were offered as a special order option for this product.

Kaylo high temperature insulation (produced 1958 to 1972) contained 15%

asbestos, quicklime, silica, diatomaceous earth, clay, chromite, limestone, and sodium silicate.

Unarcoboard, later called Fyrcor, (produced 1970 to 1972) was a high temperature industrial insulation, produced in sheet form. It contained a small amount of amosite asbestos and was generally grayish/white in color.

Insulating cement (produced for 6 months in 1951) may have contained asbestos. The modulated insulation was dry mixed with refractory type materials.

Asbestos-containing finishing cement (produced 1940 to 1949) was a light density fibrous material combined with asbestos fibers and suitable binders.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

#### 21. Pfizer Inc.

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Pfizer Inc., 235 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017. Predecessor: Gibsonburg Lime Products Co. (GLPC).

(b) *Years of manufacture.* January 19, 1962 through December 31, 1964 by GLPC; December 31, 1964 through approximately December 31, 1972 by Pfizer Inc.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Kilnoise acoustical ceiling plaster.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* The formula for Kilnoise was 89.1% hydrated dolomitic lime, 9.9% chrysotile asbestos, 0.25% fiberglass, and 0.75% Duponol (sodium lauryl sulfate). Kilnoise was a white (on rare occasions, cream or buff) powder mixed with water, then trowelled on by hand over gypsum brown coat. After being applied to approximately 1/4" thickness, Kilnoise was brush stippled and nail perforated by hand while wet, and then allowed to dry to a hard, uniformly textured surface, which could thereafter be painted if desired. Kilnoise was not a spray-on insulation material.

Rapid screening test: To a 300-mg sample of the building material add 2 to 3 drops of dilute (1 N) hydrochloric acid. If there is not an immediate evolution of gas (carbon dioxide), the sample is not Kilnoise and no further testing is necessary. (Note: If there is only a very small amount of gas evolution, the binder may contain hydrated lime that has reacted with carbon dioxide in the air to form small amounts of carbonate. Lime-based material, however, may be differentiated from dolomitic material on the basis of its greater alkalinity.)

(e) *Additional information.* Additional information is available.

**22. Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company**

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company, or "Rhone-Poulenc", P.O. Box 12014, 2 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. Predecessor: Achem Products, Inc., formerly American Chemical and Paint Company and Benjamin Foster Company (office address from 1930 to 1946: 1411 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA), (factory address from 1930 to 1946: 31st Street and Magazine Lane, Philadelphia, PA), (office and factory address 1946 to 1976: 4635-37 West Girard Avenue, Philadelphia 31, PA).

(b) *Years of manufacture.* Early 1930's through 1976.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Adhesives, coatings and sealants, and mastics.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* The following products which contained small amounts of encapsulated asbestos were manufactured and sold by the Benjamin Foster division of Amchem Products, Inc. and/or its predecessors in interest and may have been used in the construction industry:

*Adhesives:* Thermas Extruded Heat Transfer Cement (designed 1955); Black Spot Adhesive (designed 1959); INSULFAS (designed 1941); Fibrous Adhesive (designed 1942, 1966, 1957); Fire Resistive Adhesive (designed 1943); Fire Resistive Insulation Adhesive (designed 1959); Metal Adhesive (designed 1959); Black Adhesive; C.C. Adhesive; Fire Resistive Linoleum Adhesive; Cement, Adhesive, Fire Retardant, Type 1; Steel Floor Plate Adhesive, Part A; Insulation Adhesive, Part B; Adhesive Sealer, Charcoal Gray, Part A; Adhesive Sealer, Part A; Adhesive Sealer, White, Part A; Mariner Adhesive; Cold Storage Adhesive; Adhesive; Foster IBM Asphalt Fibre Roof Cement; Black Cat Roof Cement (Asphalt with Asbestos); Foster IBM Red Plastic Roof Cement; Foster IBM Green Plastic Roof Cement; Foster IBM Green Fibre Roof Coating Cement.

*Mastics:* Sealfas Mastic (designed 1959); Sealfas Mastic, Sand (Temporary) (Low Temperature Grade) (designed 1959); Sealfas Mastic, Mediterranean, Blue (Low Temperature Alt.) (designed 1959); Sealfas Mastic, Sand, (designed 1959); Sealfas Mastic, White, (designed 1959); SEALFAS G-P-M Mastic; Cork-filled Mastic (designed 1959); C.I. Mastic; Fire Resistive Mastic; C.I. Mastic, Aluminum; Fire Resistive Mastic, Aluminum; STACKFAS Mastic (designed 1960); Safetie H. I. Mastic (designed 1955); Hilastic Mastic (designed 1958); Fire Resistive Asphalt Material (designed 1965); Safetie C. I.

Mastic (designed 1964); H. I. Mastic (designed 1941); Low Temperature H. I. Mastic (designed 1962); Climastic MASTIC; Sealfas Mastic; Sealfas G-P-M Mastic; Cork-Filled Sealfas; Sealfas Mastic Trowel; Cork Filled Fire Resistive Mastic; Fire Resistive Mastic; Safetie Cork-Filled Fire Resistive Asphalt Mastic; O. C. Mastic.

*Sealants:* Flame Resistant High Velocity Duct Sealant (designed 1960); Asphalt Seam Sealer (designed 1959); Fire Resistive Navy Sealer (designed 1955); Heat Resistant Sealant (designed 1949); FOAMSEAL Sealant (designed 1960); Insulation Sealant (designed 1963); Contraction Joint Sealant (designed 1969); High Velocity Duct Sealer (designed 1962); Flame Resistant High Velocity Duct Sealant Cartridge Grade (designed 1968); Flashing Compound (designed 1960); Elastolar Sealant (designed 1966); Extruded Sealant Tape; Duct Sealer, Gray; Flame Resistant High Velocity Duct Sealant, Gray; Insulation-Sealer Undercoating; Flexible Joint Sealer; Flextra Sealant (Spray); Gray Caulking Compound; Fitting Filler; Foster Black Caulking Compound-Gun Grade; Joint Filler.

*Coatings:* Protection Kote (designed 1953); Fire Retardant Vapor Barrier (designed 1955); LAGTONE Coating (designed 1962); Tite-Fit Coating; White Insulation Coating; Lagtone (designed 1956); FOAMSEAL Coating (designed 1972); Masonry Coating; Stackfas-Hi Solids; Heat Resistant Metal Coating; Foster IBM Asphalt Fibre Roof Coating; Black Cat Roof Coating (Asphalt with Asbestos); Foster IBM Red Fibre Roof Coating.

(e) *Additional information.* Additional information is available.

**23. The Sherwin-Williams Company**

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* The Sherwin-Williams Company, 101 Prospect Ave., N.W., Cleveland, OH 44101. Purchased subsidiary: Dutch Boy Group, 101 Prospect Ave., N.W., Cleveland, OH 44101.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* Before 1972. Records were reviewed back to 1964.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Cement block fillers.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* The coatings are used as a thin film and the asbestos is bound in a resin. There usually is a non-asbestos top coat applied over these coatings. The only way to distinguish these products from other manufacturers' is by purchase records.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

**24. Tremco Incorporated**

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Tremco Incorporated, 3735 Green Road, Beachwood, OH 44122. Also operated by Tremco: Adhesives System Division, BFGoodrich Company, 123 West Bartges, Akron, OH 44311.

(b) *Years of production.* 1930 through the present.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Extruded Butyl Tapes (produced 1955 to the present by Tremco Incorporated); Acrylic Sealant (produced 1961 to the present by Tremco Incorporated); Polyurethane Coatings & Sealants (produced 1979 to the present by Tremco Incorporated); Butyl Sealants (produced 1960 to the present by Tremco Incorporated); Drying Sealants (produced 1950 to the present by Tremco Incorporated); Non-Drying Sealants (produced 1952 to the present by Tremco Incorporated); Oil Based Paints (produced 1930 to 1973 by Tremco Incorporated); Adhesives (produced 1960 to 1983 by Adhesives Systems Division, BFGoodrich Company).

(d) *Identifying characteristics.* The above products contain chrysotile asbestos; identifying characteristics are unavailable.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

**25. Union Carbide Corporation**

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Union Carbide Corporation, 39 Old Ridgebury Road, Danbury, CT 06817-0001. Predecessor: Calidria Corporation, Bakelite Corporation.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1939 through approximately 1974.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Raw chrysotile asbestos, phenolic resin material.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Calidria (initially sold as Union Carbide Asbestos), (produced 1963 to June 30, 1985), consisted entirely of raw chrysotile asbestos in a unique short fiber form. The chemical formula was  $Mg_3(OH)_2Si_4O_{10}$ . Union Carbide produced four grades of Calidria asbestos: standard, super standard, high purity, and resin grade; the different grades reflect varying degrees of purity of content. Union Carbide packaged some of the Calidria products which were sold by domestic distributors under the following trade names: Arcovis, Imcobest, Oilbestos, Super Visbestos, Telvis, Univis, Visbestos, and Visquick. Calidria asbestos consisted of raw chrysotile asbestos in a unique short fiber form and can thus be



distinguished from other chrysotile asbestos by its short fiber length. Calidria asbestos was sold in fibrous and pelletized forms. In appearance, Calidria was grey (pelletized) or white (fibrous) in color and powdery in substance.

Bakelite (produced from approximately 1939 to mid 1974), was manufactured at Union Carbide's Bound Brook Facility, 1 River Road, Bound Brook, NJ 08805. Union Carbide affiliates also manufactured asbestos containing Bakelite in Monterey and Mexico City, Mexico, and in Belleville, Ontario, Canada, however, none of these facilities sold Bakelite to customers in the United States. Prior to Union Carbide, from 1931 until 1939, Bakelite was manufactured by the Bakelite Corporation at the same Bound Brook facility as Union Carbide's Bakelite plant. The Bakelite Corporation and facility at Bound Brook was formed and created from a merger of the Bakelite Company, originally located at Bloomfield, IN; the General Plastics Company, of Perth Amboy, NJ; and the Redmonal Company, of Chicago, IL. Bakelite consisted of a phenolic resin material, sold to customers in a coarse granular (sand-like) form. Bakelite's purchasers consisted of molders who used the intermediate products sold to additional manufacturers. Bakelite customers would heat and melt the powder to create a molten resin (to which some purchasers would add other substances) and then mold, harden and cool the resin into the finished product. Most Bakelite did not contain asbestos. At its peak, asbestos containing Bakelite comprised 40% of the Bakelite produced by Union Carbide. The great bulk of non-asbestos Bakelite contained wood flour as a filler in lieu of asbestos. Asbestos containing Bakelite fell into three classes of Bakelite, which differed on the basis of the quantity and type of asbestos: General Purpose Bakelite, Heat Resistant Bakelite, and High Impact Heat Resistant.

General Purpose Bakelite contained less than 12% asbestos content. The asbestos consisted of short fiber usually purchased from the Carey-Canada Corporation. General Purpose Bakelite was marketed for use in certain electrical devices such as electrical panels, electrical plug receptacles, and electrical switches. General Purpose Bakelite consisted of the following Bakelite product designations (which differed with respect to either resin components or asbestos proportions): BMMA 5138, BMRS 5314, BMMA 5440, BMMA 5330, BMMC 5333, BMMS 5333, BMRS 5440, BMMA 5441.

Heat Resistant Bakelite contained 25 to 30% asbestos content (with one exception noted below). The asbestos consisted of short fiber asbestos usually purchased from the Carey Canada Corporation. Heat Resistant Bakelite was marketed for high voltage electrical switches or switch boxes and consisted of the following product designations: BMMC 2035; BMMA 5303; BMMD 5303; BMRS 2035; BMRS 5303; BMRC 2035; BMMA 5353 (only 10% asbestos).

High Impact Heat Resistant (only manufactured until the mid 1960's) consisted of 50% asbestos. The asbestos consisted of long fiber African Blue (trade name) Asbestos. High Impact Heat Resistant was marketed for use in or with very high voltage industrial electrical switch gear and consisted of the following product designation: BMMZ 5250.

As indicated above, Bakelite was sold in a granular form. Bakelite was brown; however, a pigment was usually added to give it a black appearance. Some of the long-fiber asbestos had a green hue to it. Asbestos containing Bakelite can be distinguished from Bakelite or other phenolics which contained wood flour as a filler by appearance or weight: the asbestos-containing Bakelite had a smoother appearance and a greater specific gravity (by a factor of approximately 1.3). Asbestos containing Bakelite can only be distinguished from phenolics with asbestos or other, non-asbestos, mineral filler (as opposed to wood flour) by an ash chemical analysis.

Any asbestos contained in general purpose Bakelite or Heat Resistant Bakelite was fully encapsulated by the resin in the Bakelite sold by Union Carbide. Any asbestos in High Impact Heat Resistant Bakelite would be encapsulated when the resin was molded, hardened and cooled into the finished product by the purchasers of Bakelite. Therefore, any asbestos in Bakelite found in buildings is encapsulated and thus not respirable.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

#### 26. Uniroyal Holdings, Inc., Textile Division

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Uniroyal Holdings, Inc., Textile Division, 455 Chase Parkway, Waterbury, CT 06708-3392. Formerly named U.S. Rubber Company.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1941 through 1976.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Asbestos cloth.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* From about 1941 until 1976, Uniroyal's Textile Division made and marketed

asbestos-containing cloth containing a significant quantity by weight and volume of chrysotile asbestos fiber. Uniroyal sold this cloth for a great variety of uses, and did not market it specifically as an insulation material for use in buildings. The chrysotile fibers in the cloth were combined with cotton or other natural or synthetic fibers, and the woven cloth was often coated with resin to achieve a smooth and uniform finish. Uniroyal's asbestos cloth, generally light in weight as compared to other manufacturers' asbestos-containing cloth, was graded depending on the percentage of asbestos in the finished product. Generally speaking, the grades were Underwriters, AA and AAA; the range of gauges .023 to .078; and the weight in pounds per square yards ranged from .75 to 2.5, with the predominant sales in the lighter weight fabric.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

#### 27. United States Gypsum Company

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* United States Gypsum Company, 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606. United States Gypsum Company in NJ was incorporated December 27, 1901 and dissolved August 23, 1920. Avery Gypsum Company in NJ was incorporated August 23, 1920 and dissolved October 14, 1927. United States Gypsum Company in IL was incorporated August 12, 1920 and dissolved December 24, 1936. United States Gypsum Company in DE was incorporated December 24, 1936 and dissolved in August 1952. United States Gypsum Company was incorporated August 1952 and dissolved February 4, 1966. USG Corporation in DE was incorporated February 2, 1966 and dissolved July 1, 1966. The United States Gypsum Company in DE was incorporated August 1, 1966.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1930 through 1977.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Ceiling tile, fireproofing plaster, thermal insulation, rigid block insulation, texture, simulated acoustical ceiling texture, paper and felt, and pipe covering.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Acoustone 120 ceiling tile was produced 1968 to 1976 in Gypsum, OH.

Shadowline ceiling tile was produced 1968 to 1976 in Walworth, MI.

Acoustone 180 ceiling tile was produced 1966 to 1975 in Gypsum, OH.

Red Top Firecode Plaster (D) fireproofing plaster was produced 1962 to 1963 in Boston, MA; 1962 to 1963 in

Detroit, MI; 1959 to 1964 in East Chicago, IN; 1960 to 1964 in Empire, NY; 1959 to 1964 in Fort Dodge, IA; 1961 to 1964 in Gypsum, OH; 1959 to 1964 in New Brighton, NY; 1962 to 1963 in Oakfield, NY; 1962 to 1963 in Philadelphia, PA; 1961 to 1963 in Sperry, IA; 1962 to 1963 in Stony Point, NY; 1964 only in Hagersville, CAN.

Red Top Firecode "V" Plaster fireproofing plaster was produced 1965 to 1969 in Baltimore, MD; 1962 to 1963 in Boston, MA; 1962 to 1963 in Detroit, MI; 1962 to 1969 in East Chicago, IN; 1962 to 1969 in Empire, NY; 1964 to 1965 in Fort Dodge, IA; 1962 to 1963 in Galena Park, TX; 1962 to 1968 in Gypsum, OH; 1963 to 1967 in Midland, CA; 1962 to 1969 in New Brighton, NY; 1962 to 1963 in Oakfield, NY; 1962 to 1963 in Philadelphia, PA; 1967 to 1968 in Plaster City, CA; 1962 to 1963 in Stony Point, NY; 1963 to 1969 in Sweetwater, TX; 1963 to 1969 in Hagersville, CAN.

Spraydon Standard A fireproofing plaster was produced 1965 to 1971 in Plainfield, NJ; 1965 to 1971 in Torrance, CA.

Spraydon Standard G fireproofing plaster was produced 1968 to 1970 in Plainfield, NJ; 1968 to 1970 in Torrance, CA. Spraydon

Powercote thermal insulation was produced 1969 to 1971 in Plainfield, NJ; Torrance, CA; and Corsicana, TX.

K-Fac Industrial Insulating Block rigid block insulation was produced 1943 to 1950 in East Chicago, IN.

K-Fac 19 rigid block insulation was produced 1970 to 1973 in Greenville, MS.

Pac-Tex Texture Paint was produced 1962 to 1963 in Dallas, TX; 1943 to 1970 in South Gate, CA; 1949 to 1962 in Sweetwater, TX.

A-B Tex Texture Paint was produced 1959 to 1973 in Chamblee, GA; 1935 to 1949 in Gypsum, OH; 1954 to 1973 in Gypsum, OH; 1973 only in Midway, IL; 1935 to 1949 in New Brighton, NY; 1954 to 1968 in New Brighton, NY; 1943 to 1944 in South Gate, CA; 1954 to 1974 in South Gate, CA; 1948 to 1950 in Sweetwater, TX; 1962 to 1963 in Hagersville, CAN; 1973 only in Hagersville, CAN.

Texture Paint was produced 1959 to 1973 in Chamblee, GA; 1964 to 1973 in Dallas, TX; 1930 to 1973 in Gypsum, OH; 1937 to 1973 in New Brighton, NY; 1948 to 1970 in South Gate, CA; 1948 to 1964 in Sweetwater, TX.

Texolite Dry Fill texture was produced 1959 to 1961 in New Brighton, NY.

Texolite Drywall Surfer, Aggregated, (renamed Drywall Surfer, Texture XII in 1965) was produced 1963 to 1965 in Dallas, TX; 1961 to 1977 in Gypsum, OH; 1970 to 1972 in Midway,

IL; 1963 to 1965 in New Brighton, NY; 1963 to 1965 in South Gate, CA.

Spray Texture Paint (or Finish) was produced 1961 to 1976 in Chamblee, GA; 1961 to 1976 in Dallas, TX; 1960 to 1976 in Gypsum, OH; 1970 to 1976 in Midway, IL; 1966 to 1968 in New Brighton, NY; 1963 to 1973 in South Gate, CA; 1959 to 1961 in Sweetwater, TX.

Multi-purpose Texture Finish was produced 1964 to 1976 in Chamblee, GA; 1963 to 1976 in Dallas, TX; 1965 to 1976 in Gypsum, OH; 1971 to 1976 in Midway, IL; 1965 to 1966 in New Brighton, NY. Improved Spray Texture B-8 was produced 1963 to 1973 in South Gate, CA.

Sanded, Colored, Texture Paint was produced 1952 to 1953 in New Brighton, NY; 1952 to 1955 in Sweetwater, TX.

Concrete Ceiling Texture was produced 1970 to 1973 in South Gate, CA. Textone Texture Finish was produced 1959 to 1972 in Chamblee, GA; 1962 to 1972 in Dallas, TX; 1928 to 1975 in Gypsum, OH; 1937 to 1972 in New Brighton, NY; 1944 to 1972 in South Gate, CA; 1949 to 1972 in Sweetwater, TX; 1965 to 1977 in Hagersville, CAN.

Texolite Block Filler was produced 1961 to 1966 in Chamblee, GA; 1966 to an unknown date in Dallas, TX; 1958 to an unknown date in Gypsum, OH; 1958 to an unknown date in New Brighton, NY; 1959 to 1966 in South Gate, CA; 1959 to 1966 in Sweetwater, TX.

Sheetrock Smoothcoat texture was produced 1966 to 1974 in Dallas, TX; 1965 to 1974 in Gypsum, OH; 1971 to 1974 in Midway, IL.

Sheetrock Radiant Heat Simulated Acoustical Texture ceiling texture was produced 1970 to 1972 in South Gate, CA.

Special Texture Paint was produced from 1963 to 1964 in Dallas, TX; 1971 to 1972 in Dallas, TX; 1955 only in New Brighton, NY.

Texture XII, Super Vinyl was produced 1970 to 1976 in Gypsum, OH; 1970 to 1976 in Midway, IL.

Aggregated Spray Finish, White texture was produced 1967 to 1968 in Dallas, TX; 1964 to 1968 in Gypsum, OH; 1971 only in Midway, IL.

Smooth Hard Finish texture was produced 1968 to 1969 in South Gate, CA.

Superhard Spray Texture Finish was produced 1968 to 1969 in South Gate, CA.

Exterior Texture Wallboard Finish was produced 1971 to 1973 in Dallas, TX; 1971 to 1972 in South Gate, CA.

Simulated Acoustical Spray Texture/Finish was produced 1964 only in Chamblee, GA; 1963 to 1964 in Dallas, TX; 1959 to 1964 in Gypsum, OH; 1961 to 1964 in New Brighton, NY; 1959 to 1964

in South Gate, CA; 1961 to 1962 in Sweetwater, TX.

"QT" Simulated Acoustical Spray Texture was produced 1963 to 1973 in South Gate, CA.

Imperial "QT" (Spray) Texture Finish-Regular was produced 1964 to 1965 in Dallas, TX; 1967 to 1976 in Dallas, TX; 1964 to 1968 in New Brighton, NY; 1966 only in South Gate, CA; 1968 to 1973 in South Gate, CA.

Imperial "QT" (Spray) Texture Finish-LC was produced 1965 to 1968 in Dallas, TX; 1965 to 1968 in Gypsum, OH; 1965 to 1966 in New Brighton, NY; 1965 to 1966 in Hagersville, CAN; 1966 only in Montreal, CAN.

Imperial "QT" (Spray) Texture Finish-NC-LC was produced 1968 to 1976 in Chamblee, GA; 1966 to 1974 in Dallas, TX; 1966 to 1976 in Gypsum, OH; 1966 to 1975 in New Brighton, NY.

Imperial "QT" (Spray) Texture Finish-Extra Hard Fine was produced 1964 to 1974 in Chamblee, GA; 1964 to 1971 in Dallas, TX; 1964 to 1974 in Gypsum, OH; 1964 to 1973 in New Brighton, NY.

Imperial "QT" (Spray) Texture Finish-Vermiculite, Coarse and Regular was produced 1967 to 1976 in Chamblee, GA; 1966 to 1976 in Dallas, TX; 1968 to 1976 in Gypsum, OH; 1970 to 1976 in Midway, IL; 1968 to 1976 in New Brighton.

Imperial "QT" (Spray) Texture Finish-Polystyrene, Coarse and Regular was produced 1967 to 1976 in Dallas, TX.

Imperial "QT" (Spray) Texture Finish-NC4 was produced 1968 to 1972 in Chamblee, GA; 1968 to 1971 in Dallas, TX; 1967 to 1972 in Gypsum, OH; 1970 to 1972 in Midway, IL; 1967 to 1972 in New Brighton, NY.

Ready-Mixed Imperial "QT" Spray Finish was produced 1966 to 1967 in New Brighton, NY.

Asbestos Paper was produced 1938 to 1939 in Jersey City, NJ.

Asbestos Felts and Coverings were produced 1936 to 1939 in Jersey City, NJ.

Commercial Asbestos Paper was produced 1936 to 1939 in Jersey City, NJ.

Asbestos Corrugated Paper-Corrugated Wool Felt was produced 1936 to 1939 in Jersey City, NJ.

Asbestos Air Cell Pipe Covering was produced 1936 to 1939 in Jersey City, NJ.

Corrugated Wool Felt Air Cell Covering was produced 1936 to 1939 in Jersey City, NJ. Wool Felt Pipe Covering was produced 1936 to 1939 in Jersey City, NJ.

Laminated Asbestos & Sponge Pipe Covering was produced 1936 to 1939 in Jersey City, NJ.

Hair & Wool Felt Pipe Covering-Frost Proof was produced 1936 to 1939 in Jersey City, NJ.

Anti-Sweat Pipe Covering was produced 1936 to 1939 in Jersey City, NJ.

Range Boiler Jackets pipe covering was produced 1936 to 1939 in Jersey City, NJ.

Asbestos Air Cell Board pipe covering was produced 1936 to 1938 in Jersey City, NJ.

Laminated Sponge & Asbestos Board pipe covering was produced 1936 to 1939 in Jersey City, NJ.

Asbestos Cement pipe covering was produced 1936 to 1939 in Jersey City, NJ.

Pyrobestos Pipe Covering Board & Stack Lining was produced 1936 to 1939 in Jersey City, NJ.

(e) *Additional information.* Additional information is available.

## 28. W.R. Grace & Company

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* W. R. Grace & Company, Grace Plaza, 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036-7794.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* Approximately 1938 through 1978; exact years of production for many of the products are unknown.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Surfacing material, concrete leveler or block filler, window glazing compound or paste, elastomeric caulking and sealing compounds, extrudable chalking compound, non-staining oil base caulking compound, waterproofing compounds, bonding agent, epoxy based adhesive, epoxy resin floor surfacing, slip resistant coating, exterior masonry coating, acrylic sealant, and waterproofing sealant.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Zonolite Acoustical Plaster (produced 1945 to approximately 1972) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 15 to 20% 7M chrysotile asbestos by weight; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied or trowelled on wet; it was light beige or tan in color. Zonolite Acoustical Plaster may also have been marketed as Zonolite Acoustical Plastic, Vermiculite Acoustical Plaster, and Vermiculite Acoustical Plastic; it may have been manufactured in the 1950's with 6D or 7D chrysotile asbestos.

Zono-Coustic (produced 1960 to 1973) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 10 to 14% 7M chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was an acoustical base coat for walls and ceilings; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it

was spray-applied or trowelled on wet; it was off-white in color. Zono-Coustic may also have been marketed as Zono-Coustic 1, Zono-Coustic 2, Zono-Coustic 3, Zono-Coustic Type Z, and Zono-Coustic (MK-2).

Zonolite Finish Coat (produced 1950 to approximately 1973) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 11 to 14% 7M chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was a decorative textured finish for ceilings; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied wet; it was white in color. Zonolite Finish Coat may also have been marketed as Zonolite Finish coat, Decorator's White, Zonolite Acoustical Finish, and Zonolite Finish Coat Decorator's White Extra Hard.

Zonolite Spra-Tex (produced approximately 1955 to 1972) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 29 to 36% chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was a decorative textured finish for ceilings; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied wet; it was white in color. Zonolite Spra-Tex may also have been marketed as Zonolite Spra-Tex EH.

Econo-White 70 (produced 1956 to approximately 1970) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 13 to 17% 7M chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was an acoustical plaster for walls and ceilings; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied or trowelled on wet; it was white in color. Econo-White 70 may also have been marketed as Econo-White Acoustical Texture or Econo-White Super White.

Z-TEX (produced approximately 1958 to 1962) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 13 to 17% 7M chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was a spray acoustical texture product; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied wet; it was white or beige in color. Z-TEX may also have been marketed as EZ-TEX.

Zonolite Board of Education Texture (produced approximately 1962 or 1963) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 9 to 12% 7M chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was a textured acoustical plaster coat; it did

not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied or trowelled on wet; it was white in color. Zonolite Board of Education Texture was manufactured for one job site only.

Zonolite Mono-Kote MK-1 (produced 1958 to approximately 1962) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 10 to 13% 7M chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was a cementitious fireproofing; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied or trowelled on wet; it was light beige in color. Zonolite Mono-Kote MK-1 was also sold under the generic name Mono-Kote.

Zonolite Spra-Insulation (produced approximately 1959 to 1973) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 10 to 13% 7M chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was a cementitious insulation and acoustical material for application to metal building interiors; it did not contain commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied or trowelled on wet; it was dark beige in color.

Zonolite Mono-Kote MK-3 (produced 1959 to 1973) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 10 to 14% 7M or 7R chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was cementitious fireproofing, it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied or trowelled on wet; it was light beige in color. Zonolite Mono-Kote MK-3 was also sold under the generic name Mono-Kote.

Zonolite High Temperature Cement (produced approximately 1938 to 1970) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 15 to 19% 7D or 6D-20 chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was a cementitious insulation and fireproofing for high temperature applications; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was trowelled on wet; it was light beige in color. Zonolite High Temperature Cement was also marketed as Hi Temp Insulating Cement, Zonolite Hi-Temperature Cement and Zonolite High Temperature Insulating Cement; it was



marketed primarily for industrial applications.

Ari-Zonolite Texture (produced approximately 1961 to 1964) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 10% chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was a cementitious sprayed texture product; it was used to cover grooves in a pre-wired ceiling board; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos; it was spray-applied wet; it was off-white in color.

Perltex Super-40 Perlite (exact date manufacture began is unknown; manufactured up to approximately 1973) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 6 to 8% chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was a decorative textured coating; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied wet; it was white or beige in color; it may also have been marketed as Perltex Perlite or Super-40 Perlite.

Perltex Super-40 SAV (exact date manufacture began is unknown; up to approximately 1973) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 5 to 7% chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was a decorative textured coating; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool, or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied wet; it was white or beige in color. Perltex Super-40 SAV may also have been marketed as Perltex SAV or Super-40 SAV.

Perltex Super-40 Polycoarse (exact date manufacture began is unknown; manufactured up to approximately 1973) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 4 to 6% chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was a spray texture coating; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it was spray-applied wet; it was white or beige in color. Perltex Super-40 Polycoarse may also have been marketed as Perltex Polycoarse, Perltex Super-40 Poly or Perltex Poly.

Perltex Super-40 Fog (exact date manufacture began is unknown; manufactured up to approximately 1973) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 4 to 7% chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was used as a base coat under paint or decorative textured finish products; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it was spray-applied wet; it was

white or beige in color. Perltex Super-40 Fog may also have been marketed as Perltex Fog.

Perltex Spray Surfacers (exact date manufacture began is unknown; manufactured up to approximately 1973) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 6 to 11% 7TF1 or 7RF9 chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was a spray texture coating applied over board, concrete, metal or plaster; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied wet; it was white in color. Perltex Spray Surfacers may also have been marketed as PlasterTex, Perltex Super-40 Spray Surfacers, Perltex Super-40, and Gun Coat Spray Surfacers.

Hi-sorb Acoustical Plaster (exact date manufacture began is unknown; manufactured up to approximately 1973) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 8 to 10% 7M chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was an acoustical textured ceiling plaster; it was to be applied over gypsum plaster, portland cement, and lime plaster base coats, and directly to monolithic concrete surfaces; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it was spray-applied or trowelled on wet; it was oyster white or white in color. It was also sold as Hi-Sorb Acoustical Plaster Oyster White and XX White.

Spra-Wyt (produced 1954 to approximately 1973) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 16 to 20% 7M chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was an acoustical finish coat; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied wet. Spra-Wyt may also have been marketed as Spra-Wyt Finish, Spra-Wyt Acoustical or Spra-Wyt Acoustical Finish.

Versakote (exact date manufacture began is unknown; manufactured up to approximately 1973) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 5 to 7% chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was a decorative exterior finish; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied wet; it was white or beige in color. Versakote may also have been marketed as Perltex Versakote or Prep Coat #4.

Prep Coat #3 (exact date manufacture began is unknown; manufactured up to

approximately 1972) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 4 to 5% chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was a decorative exterior finish; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it was spray-applied wet. Prep Coat #3 may also have been marketed as Perltex Prep Coat #3.

Perlcoustic (years of production unknown) was a surfacing material which contained approximately 15 to 17% 7M chrysotile asbestos by weight; it was an acoustical finish coat; it did not contain commercially added amphibole asbestos or commercially added glass fibers, mineral wool or rock wool; it contained perlite or vermiculite, but not both; it was spray-applied wet.

Concrete Leveler or Block Filler (produced late 1960's to approximately 1973) was a cement-like product used to patch or fill concrete and brick.

Horn Glazing Compound (produced 1966 to 1970) was a commercial window glazing compound or paste; it was off-white in color. Hornflex Sealants (produced 1964 to 1975) were elastomeric caulking and sealing compounds; they were a gray heavy paste and a brown viscous liquid.

Hornseal (produced 1969 to 1975) was an extrudable chalking compound; it was sold in tubes or pails; it was available in various colors, including gray, black, white aluminum, and limestone.

Vulcatex Professional Grade (produced approximately 1972 to 1977) was a polymerized, non-staining oil base caulking compound; it was gray or white in color.

Waterproofing Compounds (produced 1964 to 1977) were sold in the form of a black mastic.

Epoxy Liquid Bonding Agent (produced approximately 1969 to 1975) was a two-component bonding agent; it contained two viscous brown-colored liquids.

Epoxy Base Adhesive (produced approximately 1964 to 1968) was an epoxy based adhesive; it contained two viscous brown colored liquids.

Epoxy Resin Floor Surfacing (produced approximately 1966 to 1971) was an epoxy resin bond coat and seal coat for use on floors; it was applied in two stages; it contained a two-component bond coat and a two-component seal coat; it was available in a wide range of colors including: platinum, cashmere, iroquois, cedar, iron gray, feather green, sand, palmetto, meadowlark, lagoon, beech, graystone, rattan, medium gray, and white.

Slip Resistant Coating (produced 1966 to 1978) was a viscous liquid slip resistant coating; it was available in gray, green, red, and yellow.

Exterior Masonry Coating (produced approximately 1966 to 1972) was a heavy-bodied liquid exterior masonry coating; it was available in a wide range of colors, including: white, sandstone, tea rose, birch gray, ash gray, shadow green, cedar, Baltic, dusty rose, sherwood green, and dove gray.

Acrylic Sealant (produced 1965 to approximately 1969) was a one-component acrylic sealant used for caulking, glazing and sealing joints not subject to abrasion or emersion; it was available in black, white, off-white, limestone, natural gray, and aluminum gray.

Waterproofing Sealant (produced 1969 to 1975) was a sealant accessory product for waterproofing; it was sold as a black extrudable paste.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

### III. Obtaining Additional Information

In addition to the summaries in unit II of this notice, some submitters provided EPA with such information as product catalogs, product formulas, protocols for samples, and photographs. The availability of additional information about each submission is indicated in paragraph (e) at the end of each summary in Unit II. To assist individuals

in ordering any additional information, the following table has been prepared to show the total number of pages in each submission:

NUMBER OF PAGES IN EACH AIA  
SUBMISSION

Manufacturer	Total pages	Summary pages	Additional information pages
American Biltrite Inc., Armco Division .....	264	3	261
Armstrong World Industries, Inc. ....	562	9	553
The BFGoodrich Company .....	1	1	0
The Celotex Corporation ...	4	4	0
Congoleum Corporation .....	5,594	2	5,592
Eagle-Picher Industries .....	5	5	0
Fibreboard Corporation .....	16	11	5
Flintkote Company .....	4	4	0
GAF Building Materials .....	571	35	536
General Refractories Company .....	3	3	0
Georgia-Pacific Corporation .....	4	4	0
H. K. Porter Company, Inc. ....	1	1	0
Kaiser Cement .....	3	3	0
Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. ....	5	5	0
Keene Corporation .....	7	7	0
Kentile Floors, Inc. ....	38	1	37
Mannington Mills, Inc. ....	1,245	2	1,243
Marville Corporation .....	14	14	0
National Gypsum Company .....	388	2	386
The Owens/Coming Fiberglass Corporation .....	3	3	0
Pfizer, Inc. ....	8	2	6

NUMBER OF PAGES IN EACH AIA  
SUBMISSION—Continued

Manufacturer	Total pages	Summary pages	Additional information pages
Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company .....	190	3	187
The Sherwin Williams Corporation .....	1	1	0
Tremco, Inc., Adhesives System Division .....	4	4	0
Union Carbide Corporation .....	5	5	0
Uniroyal Holding, Inc. ....	1	1	0
U.S. Gypsum Company .....	1,090	10	1,080
W. R. Grace & Company .....	37	37	0
Total .....	10,068	182	9,886

Copies of the information described above and any additional information submitted to EPA after November 17, 1989, are available for a fee of fifteen cents per page to cover reproduction costs. To obtain additional information, interested individuals should contact the following: ATLIS Federal Services, Inc., EPA/AIA Program, 6011 Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20852, (301) 816-0873.

Dated: February 3, 1990.

Linda J. Fisher,  
Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and  
Toxic Substances.

[FR Doc. 90-3370 Filed 2-12-90; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-D

types of facilities listed at 40 CFR 122.27(b)(3) i.e., log ponds or wet-deck sortyards, and that discharges from dry deck sortyards were not point sources under the NPDES program.

The permittee has now entered into a stipulation with EPA, whereby it is agreed that its facilities holding unprocessed wood are subject to the requirements of the NPDES program, regardless of whether those facilities employ a dry or wet-decking process. The Sierra Club, intervenor in the permit appeal, requested that EPA publish a clarification in the *Federal Register* as part of the settlement to the NPDES permit appeal.

To prevent further confusion regarding the applicability of the silvicultural point source regulations, EPA is publishing this public notice to provide the following clarification and to fulfill part of its obligation under the settlement agreement signed August 1, 1988. Today's notice is designed to restate EPA's longstanding view regarding the application of its silvicultural point source regulations found at 40 CFR § 122.27. Today's notice imposes no new regulatory requirements on any discharge.

EPA's silvicultural point source regulations in 40 CFR § 122.27 distinguish point source activities in the silvicultural category from non-point source activities exempt from the NPDES program (e.g., runoff from orchards and forest lands (40 CFR § 122.3(e))). When these regulations were promulgated in 1976, EPA concluded that discharges such as these (e.g., runoff from orchards and forest lands), although sometimes channeled, were non-point source in nature. They were caused solely by natural processes, including precipitation and drainage, were not otherwise traceable to any single identifiable source, and were best treated by non-point source controls. Discharges which involved the intentional collection of contaminated runoff and its subsequent release from a discrete and identified point, on the other hand, were to be classified as point source discharges subject to the NPDES program.

In promulgating the 1976 regulations, the agency rejected a suggestion that the regulations limit the definition of silvicultural point source to those sources from which the discharge of pollutants results from the controlled application of water by any person. EPA determined that this distinction does not always apply, particularly where there are discharges of wood chips and bark regardless of any controlled application of water. 41 FR 24710, June 18, 1976. The 1980 wording changes to these

regulations further reflect this determination that the intentional application of water is not the deciding factor.

EPA's use of wet decking facilities as an example of the term "log sorting and log storage facilities" is thus intended only as an illustration. The regulations are not intended to limit the NPDES program to facilities whose discharges are a result of the controlled application of water. Rather, any facility meeting the definition of a log sorting and log storage facility (a facility "wherein discharges result from the holding of unprocessed wood"), is a silvicultural point source and is subject to the permitting requirements of the NPDES program.

EPA has intended for its silvicultural point source regulations to be so read and will continue to interpret them in accordance with the above discussion.

Dated: April 16, 1990.

Robert H. Wayland III,

Acting Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 90-11511 Filed 5-16-90; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[FRL-3776-5]

#### **Davis Farm Site; Proposed Settlement**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed settlement.

**SUMMARY:** Under section 122(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has agreed to settle claims for response costs at Davis Farm Site, Gordon County, Georgia with the Tennessee Valley Authority, Letterkenny Army Depot, Anniston Army Depot, Naval Air Engineer Center, and Pittsburgh Energy Technology Center. EPA will consider public comments on the proposed settlement for thirty days. EPA may withdraw from the proposed settlement should such comments disclose facts or considerations which indicated the proposed settlement is inappropriate, improper or inadequate. Copies of the proposed settlement are available from: Ms. Carolyn McCall, Waste Programs Branch, Waste Management Division, U.S. EPA, Region IV, 345 Courtland Street NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365, 404-347-5059.

Written comments may be submitted to the person above by 30 days from date of publication.

Dated: April 25, 1990.

Joe R. Franzmathes,

Acting Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc. 90-11514 Filed 5-16-90; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[OPTS-62085A; FRL-3741-71]

#### **Asbestos; Publication of Identifying Information; Correction**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In the *Federal Register* of February 13, 1990, EPA published summaries of the information submitted to EPA by manufacturers and processors of certain asbestos products in accordance with the Asbestos Information Act of 1988. This notice corrects several errors in the information included in the *Federal Register* notice of February 13, 1990.

#### **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Michael M. Stahl, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (TS-799), Office of Toxic Substances, - Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-545, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 382-3949, -TDD: (202) 554-0551.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **I. Background**

In the *Federal Register* of February 13, 1990 (55 FR 5144), EPA published summaries of the information submitted to EPA by manufacturers and processors of certain asbestos products in accordance with the Asbestos Information Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-577. As of April 30, 1990, EPA has received letters from five of the companies listed in the *Federal Register* of February 13, 1990, Armstrong World Industries, Inc., Georgia-Pacific Corporation, Kaiser Cement Corporation, Keene Corporation, and United States Gypsum Company, which request that certain errors in the *Federal Register* notice be corrected. These errors are corrected below in Unit II.

##### **II. Corrections**

On page 5144, column 3, item 2(a), in the sixth line from the bottom of the page, EPA incorrectly lists Forms + Surfaces, Inc. and The W.W. Henry Company as predecessors of Armstrong World Industries, Inc. Armstrong contends that both Forms + Surfaces, Inc. and The W.W. Henry Company were its wholly-owned subsidiaries, not its predecessors.

On page 5150, column 1, item 11(d), EPA indicates that the components of the product, Textures, were approximately 2 to 12% asbestos. Georgia-Pacific Corporation contends that these numbers are incorrect due to a typographical error in its October 5, 1989, submission to EPA. The correct percentages are 2 to 15%.

On page 5150, column 3, item 13(d), EPA incorrectly lists Nebraska, rather than Nevada, as a State where Kaiser Permanente Plastic Gun Cement was sold. —

On page 5151, column 2, item 15(a), EPA incorrectly lists Keene Corporation as a former manufacturer of certain asbestos products. Keene Corporation's actual submission to EPA on October 5, 1989 states:

Keene has never mined asbestos, nor manufactured, processed, fabricated, sold, distributed, or otherwise placed into commerce thermal insulation or acoustical products containing asbestos. A former subsidiary of Keene, Keene Building Products Corporation ("KBPC"), and KBPC's corporate predecessors, Baldwin-Ehret-Hill, Inc. ("BEH"), a Pennsylvania corporation, Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company ("Ehret"), a Pennsylvania corporation, and Baldwin-Hill Company ("B-H"), a New Jersey corporation, did at one time manufacture and sell thermal insulation or acoustical products containing asbestos. Keene expressly denies that it is the successor to the unknown and unforeseen contingent tort, contractual, or other liabilities of KBPC, BEH, and BEH's corporate predecessors.

On page 5158, column 3, item 27(d), EPA inadvertently excludes information regarding four acoustical plaster products that were included in the United States Gypsum Company's October 5, 1989, submission to EPA. These products are SABINITE Acoustical Plaster, authorized for production with asbestos from 1930 to 1964; RED TOP Acoustical Plaster, authorized for production with asbestos from 1951 to 1953; HI LITE Acoustical Plaster, authorized for production with asbestos from 1953 to 1972; and AUDICOTE Acoustical Plaster, authorized for production with asbestos from 1954 to 1975.

To obtain additional information about the submissions of these companies or other companies listed in the February 13, 1990 Federal Register notice, interested individuals should contact: ATLAS Federal Services, Inc., — EPA/AIA Program, 6011 Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20852, (301) 816-0873.

Dated: May 9, 1990. —

Joseph S. Carra,

Acting Director, Office of Toxic Substances.  
[FR Doc. 90-11517 Filed 5-16-90; 8:45 a.m.]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-D

[FRL-3778-6]

## Decisions Pursuant to the Clean Water Act

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of re-opening of public comment and petition period.

**SUMMARY:** On 9 June 1989, EPA, Region 9, published in the Federal Register (54 FR 24748) notice that it had issued its decision on the lists of waters, point sources, and pollutants submitted by the State of California pursuant to section 304(1) of the Clean Water Act. By that notice, EPA informed the public that it would be accepting comments from interested parties on its decisions on the lists submitted by the State until 13 October 1989, and would be accepting petitions from the public to list additional waters until 13 October 1989.

This notice is to advise the public that EPA, Region 9, has decided to re-open the public comment and petition period. EPA will accept and consider comments and petitions received between 13 October 1989 and the close of business on 1 June 1990.

EPA is re-opening the public comment and petition period in order to consider the State of California's 1990 Water Quality Assessment (the "Water Quality Assessment"), which was not available prior to the close of the original public comment and petition period. EPA wants to fully consider the Water Quality Assessment and its supporting documentation before issuing its final decision. In addition, EPA received verbal requests from several interested persons to re-open the public comment and petition period to enable them to submit additional comments and petitions.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments and petitions should be mailed to the following address: Harry Seraydarian, Director, Water Management Division (W-1), U.S. EPA Region 9, 1235 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94103.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Douglas Eberhardt, 304(1) Coordinator (W-3-2), U.S. EPA Region 9, 1235 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94103, Telephone (415) 705-2176.

Dated: May 8, 1990.

Loretta Barsamian,

Acting Director, Water Management Division,  
U.S. EPA Region 9.

[FR Doc. 90-11515 Filed 5-16-90; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### Public Information Collection Requirement Submitted to Office of Management and Budget for Review

May 9, 1990.

The Federal Communications Commission has submitted the following information collection requirement to the Office of Management and Budget for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act, as amended (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520).

Copies of the submission may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Service, (202) 857-3800, 2100 M Street NW., Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037. Persons wishing to comment on this information collection should contact Eyvette Lynn, Office of Management and Budget, Room 3235 NEOB, Washington, DC 20503, (202) 395-3785. Copies of these comments should also be sent to the Commission. For further information contact Jerry Cowden, Federal Communications Commission, (202) 632-7513.

OMB Number: 3060-0126.

Title: Section 73.1820, Station log.

Action: Extension.

Respondents: Businesses (including small businesses) and non-profit institutions.

Frequency of Response: Recordkeeping requirement.

Estimated Annual Burden: 12,107 recordkeepers; 11,744 hours total annual burden; 0.97 hours average burden per recordkeeper.

Needs and Uses: Section 73.1820 requires licensees of AM, FM, or TV broadcast stations to maintain station logs accurately reflecting station operations. Data is used by FCC staff to ensure licensee is operating in accordance with technical requirements of the rules and that Emergency Broadcast System is operating properly.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 90-11401 Filed 5-16-90; 8:45 pm]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M